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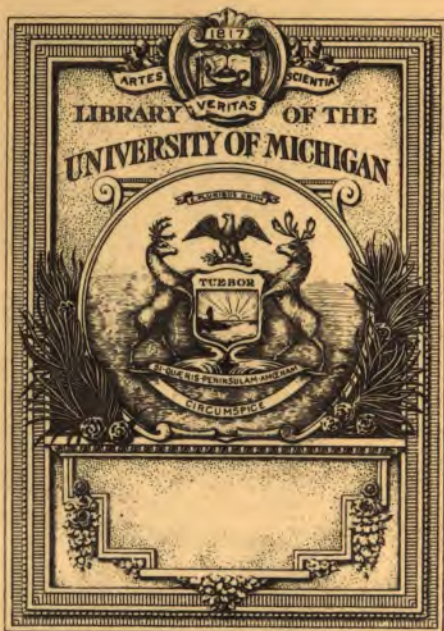
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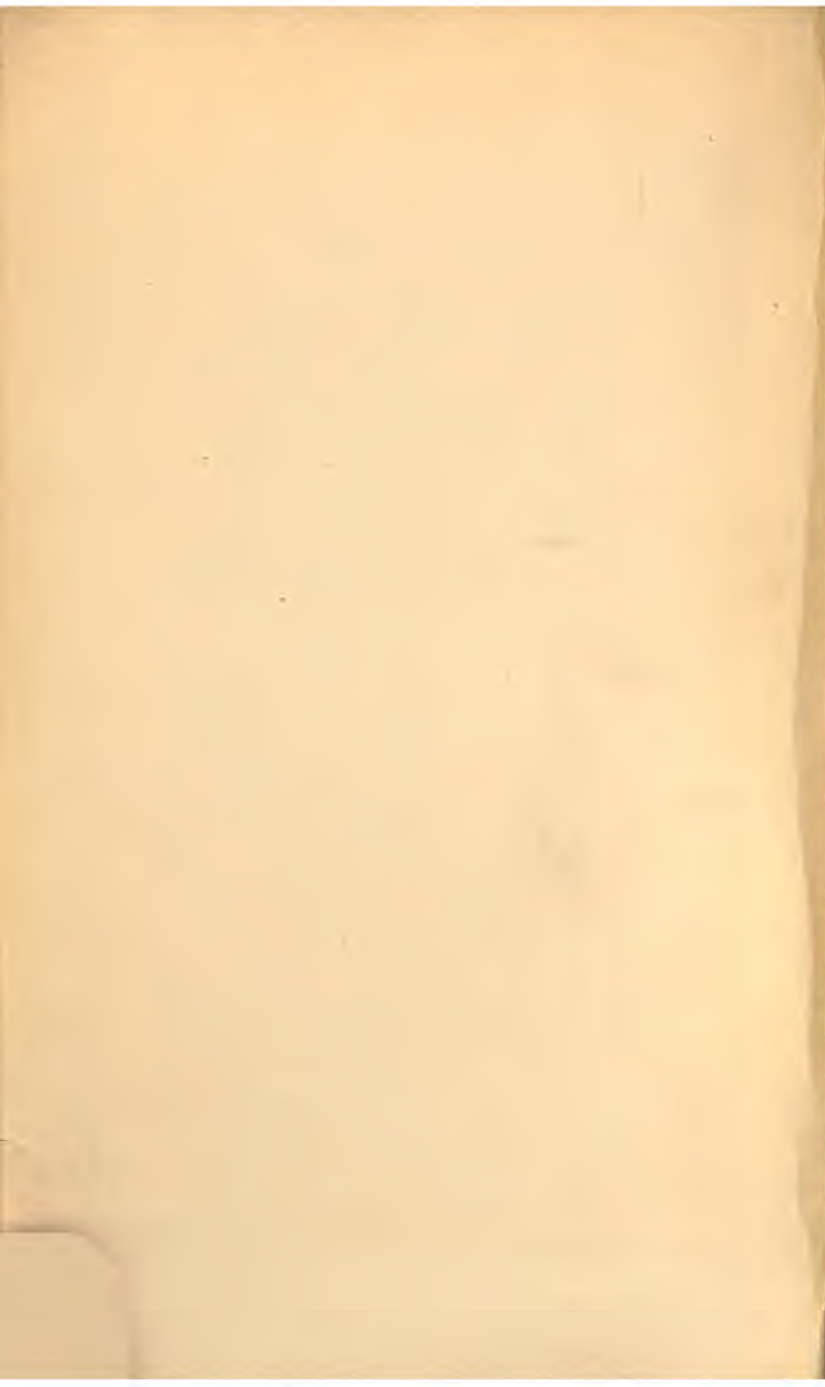
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THE VALLEY FORGE GU



BEQUEST OF
MRS. JAMES HUNTLEY CAMPBELL

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Wing Memorial Chapel
& Valley Forge Museum

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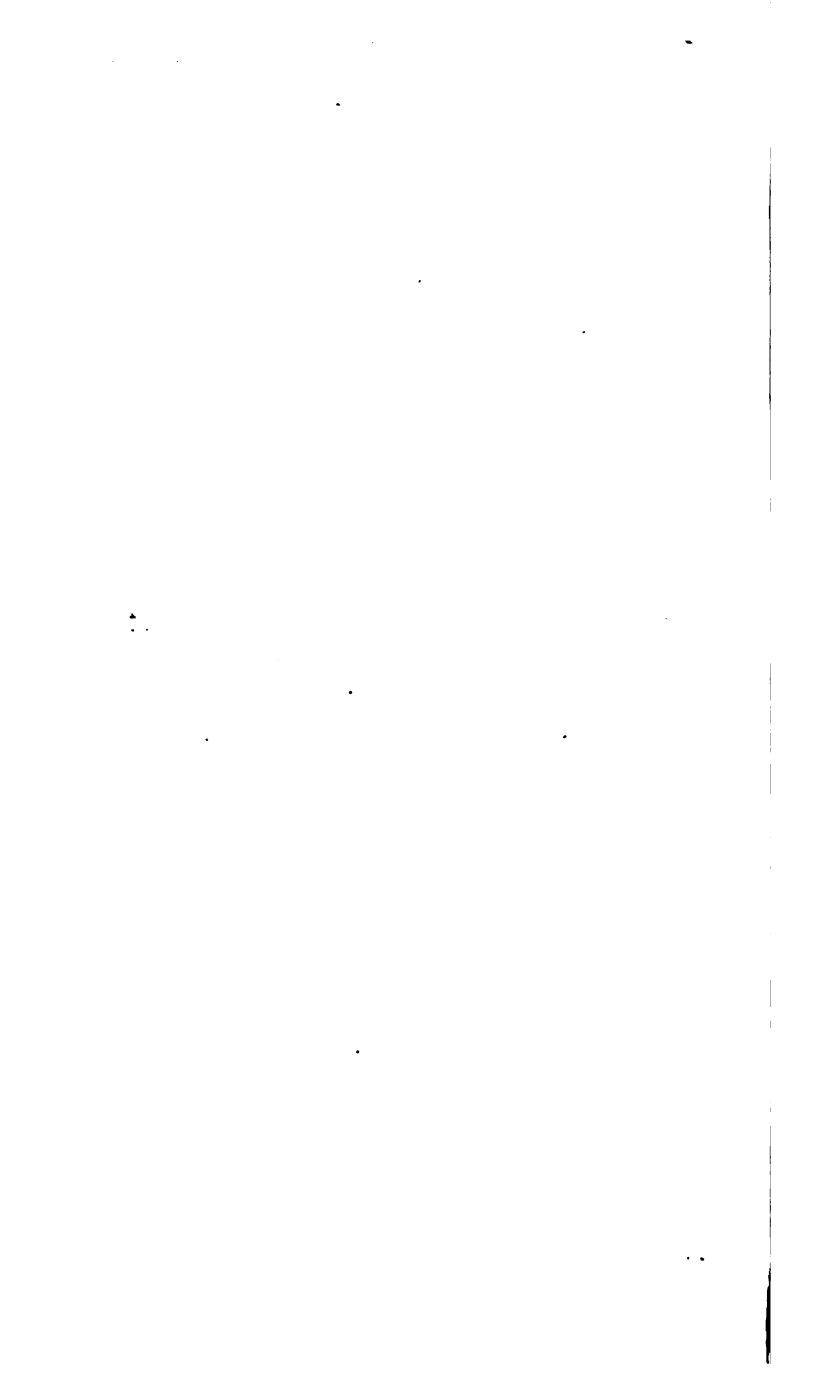
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Winter Memorial Chapel
& Valley Forge Museum

PORT









WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. James H. Campbell
from W. Herbert Burk B.D.
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

January 19-1916

GUIDE

TO

VALLEY FORGE

BY

W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.

Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge.

Dean of the Convocation of Norristown.

Member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and
Montgomery County.

Honorary Member of the Gloucester County Historical Society, N. J.

THIRD EDITION — REVISED AND ENLARGED
ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR
AND OTHERS

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1912

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*Request of Mrs. James
Nuttley Campbell.
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PREFACE.

In the following pages I have endeavored to supply that information which will be of most value to the visitor to Valley Forge. Without some such guidance much of the interest which belongs to the place is lost, as I know from personal experience. My endeavor has been to connect the living personality of the men of the Revolution with the objects which remain. Unfortunately no one has attempted this, and consequently much time and labor have been spent in gathering the information which would enable me to do it. Incomplete as the work is, I offer it to the American people in the hope that its pages may bring to them something of the enthusiasm which its preparation has brought me.

I am indebted to Mr. Edson J. Weeks for permission to use the picture of Washington's Headquarters and to Prof. Jesse E. Philips for the use of his copy of Peale's portrait of Washington.

W. HERBERT BURK.

*All Saints' Rectory,
April 23, 1906.*

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The development at Valley Forge, both in the Park and at the Washington Memorial Chapel, has been so rapid that a new edition of the VALLEY FORGE GUIDE is demanded. In its preparation I have availed myself of the important researches made by Dr. John W. Jordan for the Valley Forge Commission for the brigade markers, and desire to express my gratitude for Dr. Jordan's work and my indebtedness to him. I also gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of Mrs. William Benton Greene, Jr., in allowing me to reproduce the portrait of General Greene owned by her. To Harper & Brothers, for the permission to copy Lossing's drawing of Washington's tents; to the Reading Railway Company, and to the Phoenixville, Valley Forge and Strafford Railway Company, 'for the use of maps, I am grateful for these important additions to the value and interest of the GUIDE.

W. HERBERT BURK.

All Saints' Rectory,

May 10, 1910.

HOW TO REACH VALLEY FORGE.

Valley Forge is on the Reading Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, 23.6 miles from Philadelphia. There are several trains each way, daily. The single fare is \$0.58 and the round trip \$0.94. The ten-trip ticket (good for parties) is \$4.20.

Special rates are made to organizations, Sunday schools, etc., from any point on the Reading System, on application to the General Passenger Agent, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

The Headquarters and the entrance to the Park are near the station. The location of the stations and their relation to the encampment are shown by the small map.

Valley Forge can also be reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Broad Street Station. Betzwood is the station for the State Park. It is 21.7 miles from Philadelphia. The single fare is \$0.54; the round trip \$0.84, and the ten-trip \$3.80 (good for parties). The Right Line Boulevard entrance is a little over a half-mile from Betzwood Station. The Headquarters are two and a half-miles from Betzwood.

If carriages be ordered from Norristown one station is as convenient as another.

Upon the completion of the Phoenixville, Valley Forge and Strafford Electric Railway, Valley Forge may be reached by trolley, either by the way of Strafford, Phoenixville or Norristown and Bridgeport. This will also afford admirable opportunities for visiting the points of interest in the encampment, as may be seen from the map of the proposed route. This Company's map of its connections shows the routes available to the tourist to Valley Forge. This line is now in operation between Phoenixville and Valley Forge village.

Automobilists have the choice of several routes to Valley Forge. Among these are the following:

City Hall, Philadelphia, Broad Street, to Spring Garden, to Lemon Hill, to Girard Avenue Bridge, to Belmont Avenue, to Conshohocken Road, to Philadelphia, Bala and Bryn Mawr Turnpike, through Bryn Mawr to Gulph Mills, Gulph Road through King of Prussia, road to right to Park entrance, or on to Port Kennedy, then right on River Road.

City Hall, Market Street to Lancaster Avenue, over Lancaster

Pike to Bryn Mawr, right to Montgomery Avenue, to Gulph Mills, Gulph Road through King of Prussia to Valley Forge.

City Hall, Broad Street, to Vine, to Parkway, to Park Drive, to Ridge Avenue, to Norristown, to Jeffersonville, to Port Kennedy, to River Road to Valley Forge.

AUTOMOBILE LINES.

THE VOORHEES LINE.

Passing through Fairmount Park to Overbrook, through Wynnewood, Ardmore, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Wayne, Stratford, Devon to Valley Forge, making the entire Park Drive; covering every point of interest. Returning by King of Prussia through the Gulph Mills. Fourteen-passenger touring cars are used on this trip. Fair, round trip, \$2.00. Cars leave Gimbel Brothers store, 9th and Market Streets, daily at 10 A. M. Return to Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

"SEEING VALLEY FORGE."

Automobiles leave Keith's Theatre, 1116 Chestnut Street, daily at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., passing through Fairmount Park to Overbrook, Ardmore, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Villa Nova, Radnor, St. Davids, Wayne and Devon. Fare, \$2.00.

NOTE.—Arrange for time to see the Valley Forge Museum.

HOTELS.

"The Washington Inn," near the Headquarters.

"The Valley Forge Inn," near the Headquarters.

"The Mansion House," in Valley Forge.

"The Port Kennedy Inn," at Port Kennedy Station.

"The King of Prussia Inn," King of Prussia.

"The Globe Hotel," Centreville.

On several farms in the neighborhood there are excellent accommodations for boarders. Address, Mrs. John W. Andrews, or Mrs. William M. Stephens, Port Kennedy, Pa.

"The Martha Washington Tea Room," is open on Saturday afternoons during the summer at the Washington Memorial Chapel.

"The Valley Forge Tea Room," on the lake, is open daily.

[illegible]

MAP SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE READING STATIONS TO THE ENCAMPMENT.

By courtesy of the Company

WHAT TO SEE AT VALLEY FORGE.

Washington's Marquee. (Valley Forge Museum.)

Washington's Headquarters. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (Summer Schedule.)

The Earthworks.

The Washington Memorial Chapel. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Cloister of the Colonies.

The Valley Forge Museum of American History. Open daily, except Sunday, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Soldiers' Hut. (Reproduction.)

The Camp School.

The Waterman Monument.

The Wayne Monument.

The Massachusetts Monument.

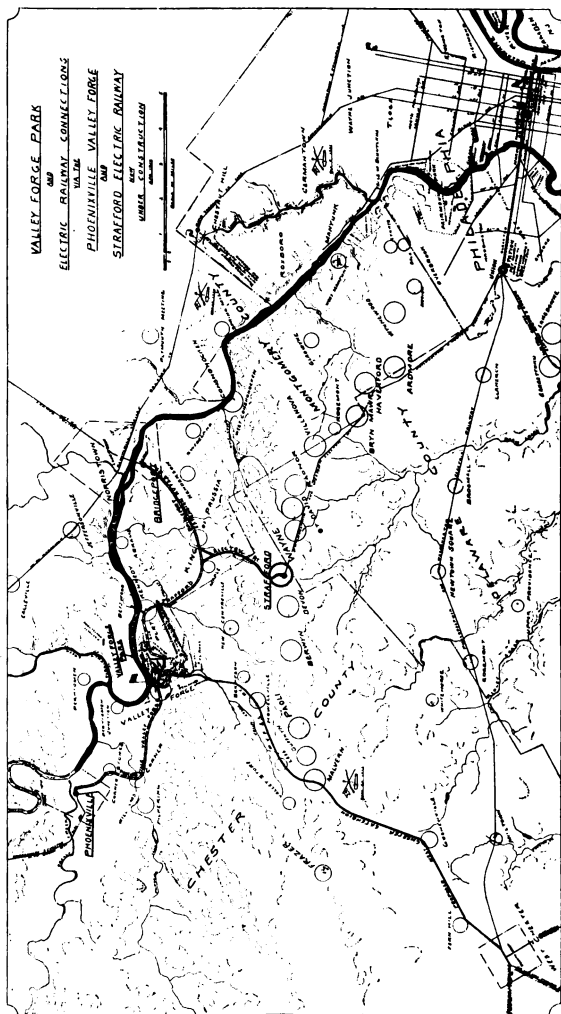
The Monument to the Unknown Dead.

The Brigade Hospital. (Reproduction.)

Headquarters of Commanding Officers. (No admission.)

View from the Observatory on Mount Joy.

The Defenders' Gate.



MAP OF THE ROUTE AND CONNECTIONS OF THE PHOENIXVILLE, VALLEY Forge
AND STRAFFORD RAILWAY. *By courtesy of the C*

By courtesy of the Company

HOW TO SEE VALLEY FORGE.

Those who have only a limited time should visit the intrenchments, Huntington Redoubt, the Star Redoubt, Varnum's Headquarters, the Defenders' Gate, the Soldiers' Hut, the Waterman Monument, the Cloister of the Colonies, the Washington Memorial Chapel, the Valley Forge Museum, Washington's Marquee and Washington's Headquarters. This can be done hurriedly in two hours.

Those who can spare more time should turn back after visiting the Museum, turn to the left at Washington Lane, visit the Old School, go up the Gulph Road to the Camp Road, follow this to Washington Redoubt, go over the Inner Line Boulevard, and then to Washington's Headquarters, either by the River Road or the boulevard.

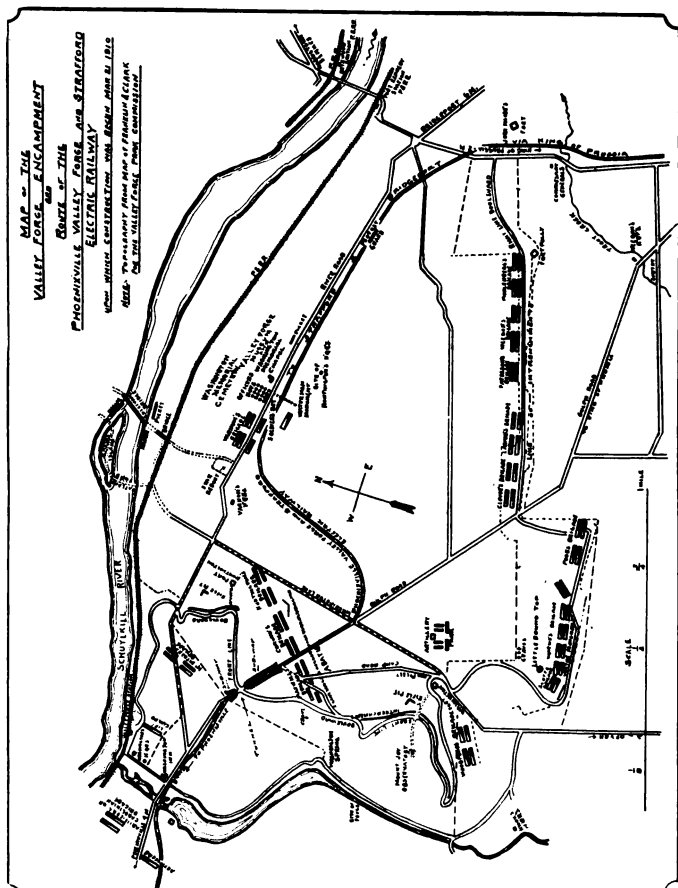
This book describes the tour of the entire encampment and a visit to Lafayette's Headquarters. This is all that can be done in one day, as the other headquarters lie too far afield.

CARRIAGES.

As there are five miles of boulevard and three miles or so of other roads over which one must pass to see all the points of interest in the encampment, most people will prefer to make the tour in carriages. These may be ordered through the hotels or from stables in Norristown, Phoenixville, or points on the Main Line. With a driver a carriage for four will cost from three to four dollars for the morning or afternoon, according to the time and distance.

AUTOMOBILES.

Automobiles may be hired at the garages in Norristown, Phoenixville, or towns on the Main Line, or sight-seeing cars may be engaged in Philadelphia for the entire trip.



MAP SHOWING HOW POINTS OF INTEREST AT VALLEY FORGE
MAY BE REACHED BY THE PHOENIXVILLE, VALLEY FORGE
AND STRAFFORD RAILWAY.

By courtesy of the Company



“VALLEY FORGE”

The Washington-Burk Memorial, by Franklin Simmons, Rome.

THE PLACE OF VALLEY FORGE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE year 1776 was a disheartening one for the American patriot, despite the boldness of the Declaration of Independence. The British had seized New York, and Washington, unsupported by Lee, was compelled to retreat through New Jersey. Congress, terror-stricken at the thought of the approach of the British army, had fled to Baltimore, and it seemed to many as if the cause of Liberty had been lost. Washington felt that "no man had a greater choice of difficulties, and less means to extricate himself from them." Certainly no man could do more with little. In ten days by a master stroke he wrested from Howe almost all the fruits of a long summer campaign. With only a portion of his small army he crossed the Delaware and pierced the British center, eluded Cornwallis at Trenton and struck another blow at Princeton, forcing the British to evacuate New Jersey, reanimating his disheartened troops, giving new courage to Congress, reviving patriotism and discouraging Toryism.

The British plan of action for 1777 was to subdue New England by separating it entirely from the other States. To this end Burgoyne was to lead an army down from Canada, capturing Ticonderoga on the way, St. Leger was to seize Fort Stanwix, and to march down the Mohawk Valley, and Howe was to ascend the Hudson, all finally concentrating at Albany for a descent upon the Eastern States. The plan was not carried out. St. Leger's expedition was an absolute failure, largely due to Herkimer's bravery and Arnold's strategy, and Burgoyne, deprived of the support of St. Leger and Howe, lost his army at Saratoga. For Howe, instead of ascending the Hudson, as planned and as Washington expected, sailed for the Delaware, then on to the Chesapeake, and landed at Elkton, August 25th, to advance against the "rebel capital." On the last day of July, Washington learned that the fleet was off the

Delaware capes and at once hurried to protect Philadelphia, passing through that city on his way to the Chesapeake.

The first engagement took place at Chadd's Ford, on the Brandywine, where one division was routed, and the main body of the American army was compelled to retreat, the defeat being largely due to Howe's Tory guides, whose intimate knowledge of the country made it possible for him to make the detour by which he surprised Sullivan's right wing. Washington fell back to Philadelphia for one day's rest, and encamped at Schuylkill Falls. Howe attempted to cut off his retreat, but Washington moved up the Schuylkill Valley and crossed the river at Matson's Ford (Conshohocken), on the 15th of September. The next day he hurried along the old Lancaster road in order to prevent Howe from taking a position between him and Swedes' Ford (Bridgeport). That night the army encamped between Warren Tavern and White Horse Tavern. Here a battle was imminent. The American picket was driven in by the British, and this seemed to be the prelude to a sharp engagement, as the enemy had marched from Concord with the evident intention of turning the American right flank. The rain, which began about the time of the first fire, increased in violence, and the American ammunition was soon useless. Washington, therefore, retreated to Yellow Springs and Warwick Furnace, at which latter place cannon were cast for the army, leaving Wayne at Paoli. Wayne was surprised, and sustained such a brutal attack as to win for it the title of the "Massacre of Paoli." Recrossing the Schuylkill at Parker's Ford, the Americans passed through Trappe on the Reading turnpike, to Perkiomen Creek. On the 21st the British made a feint of marching against Reading, a depot of supplies, so Washington hastened to Pottsgrove (Pottstown), near which place the army was encamped for several days. Instead of doing what Washington expected they encamped along the road from French Creek (Phoenixville) to Valley Forge. It was at this time that the Valley forge was destroyed. On the 23d the British army crossed Fatland Ford

and encamped that night on Stony Creek (Norristown), marching thence to Germantown. On the 26th Lord Cornwallis took possession of Philadelphia.



FATLAND FORD, WHERE THE BRITISH CROSSED.

During all these movements Washington's men suffered severely, being poorly clad and having but few blankets. At least one thousand men made these marches with bare feet. Undaunted by their sufferings the Americans marched to Penny-packer's Mills (Schwenksville), and after a brief rest, on to Skippack and Worcester. From thence the army moved at seven o'clock on October 3d to attack the British at Germantown. That brilliant attempt ended in failure, and Washington retreated to the camp on the Perkiomen.

After three days' rest the army was again on the march,

moving toward Philadelphia. On October 8th it was at Towamencin, where a week was spent. The next stop was at Worcester, where the army received the joyful news of the surrender of Burgoyne. Whitpain was the next halting place. During this halt General Wayne was tried by a court-martial on the charge of neglect of duty at Paoli and was "acquitted with the highest honor." On November 2d the army went into camp at Whitemarsh. While encamped there Howe marched out from Philadelphia (December 4th) to make a night attack on the American army. News of this plan was brought to Washington, by Mrs. Lydia Darrah, some say, and consequently the army was on the alert. After manœuvring for a few days Howe returned to the city without attempting to attack Washington. This practically ended the campaign of 1777.

On December 11th the army evacuated the camp at Whitemarsh and marched to Matson's Ford. The first division had crossed and part of the second when a force under Lord Cornwallis was discovered on the heights on both sides of the Gulph Road. Under the impression that the British had again left Philadelphia the troops recrossed the river and the army moved up to Swedes' Ford (Ford street, Norristown), where it crossed during the night of the 12th and the morning of the 13th, and then took position at Gulph Mills. This seems to have been considered as a site for the winter encampment, but the army remained there less than a week, suffering severely from exposure. The final march of the year was from Gulph Mills to Valley Forge, the site selected for the winter quarters of the army. It is supposed that Valley Forge was selected on the recommendation of General Wayne, whose home was near at hand, and who well knew the country. Here six months were spent, from December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778—the most critical period of American history.

Dark as were the days at Morristown, when Paine wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls," those at Valley Forge were darker, indeed the darkest that America has seen. The short enlistments, largely due to the terrifying vision of a standing army, were a constant source of weakness and expense. The depreciation of the paper currency made the poor

pay of the soldier only a starving wage, and officers were compelled to resign because they had not the means to eke out their expenses. Congress held out no hope of a future recognition of services rendered such as have at other times relieved the soldier of concern for his future or for that of those dependent upon him. The foolish arrangement by which each State was to have its quota of promotions deprived the army of the advantage of officers of the highest merit and was a constant source of irritation.



THE OVERHANGING ROCK ON THE GULPH ROAD.

The poor soldiers were the helpless victims of a meddling Congress and an incompetent commissary department. While the whole country was fairly prosperous the men at Valley Forge starved. While they froze to death "hogsheads of shoes, stockings, and clothing were lying at different places on the

roads and in the woods, perishing for want of teams, or of money to pay the teamsters." On the 23d of December, Washington reported to Congress that "Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight were unfit for duty, because barefoot or otherwise naked. Only eight thousand two hundred men were present for duty." It is estimated that three thousand men perished on these hills during the six months of the encampment, while in the twenty-six principal engagements of the Revolution the number of killed and wounded did not greatly exceed nine thousand!

During these months the cause of American independence was endangered by a diabolic plot to supplant Washington. The "Conway Cabal," as it was called, had eager supporters in Congress and the army, and for awhile it seemed as if its evil design would be accomplished. It was an added burden for Washington to bear. "The intrigue against him he watched in stern silence till it was ripe and evident, then he crushed it with sudden exposure, and turned away in contempt, hardly so much as mentioning it in his letters to his friends."

The weakest point was Congress. Its best men were in the army, or at home busily engaged in the effort to establish State governments. A mere handful of men gathered in York, often not enough for a quorum. These had little power and often less judgment. They could only advise the States and their advice was not much heeded. There was in fact no central government.

If these were the darkest days theirs was the darkness which precedes the dawn. The first sign of this was the realization on the part of the American people of the character of Washington. "As the silly intrigues against him recoiled upon their authors, men began to realize that it was far more upon his consummate sagacity and unselfish patriotism than upon anything that Congress could do that the country rested its hopes of success in the great enterprise which it had undertaken. As the nullity of Congress made it ever more apparent that the country as a whole was without a government, Washington stood forth more and more conspicuously as the living symbol of the union of the States. In him and his work were

centered the common hopes and the common interests of all the American people."

While this change was being made in the minds of the people, Washington, with the help of Steuben, was making the army ready for its greater deeds. The days at Valley Forge were busy with preparation. New tactics were introduced, the arms were improved, and the discipline made more strict. Here the little State armies were welded into the army of the United States.

Finally, upon these hills the patriots of America beheld the sunrise of national glory. On February 6, 1778, the treaties of amity and commerce between France and the United States were signed. As the late Secretary Hay has happily expressed it: "The act of France gave us a standing abroad which we had hitherto lacked. A man's character is made by himself; his reputation exists in the minds of others. Our Declaration asserted our independence, the French alliance proved it. Even before 1776 we were a nation; but until our treaties with France the world regarded us as a rebellion."



CHEQUE FOR \$120,000 PAID TO LAFAYETTE FOR HIS SERVICES IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION. ORIGINAL IN THE VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY.



Photograph by Rau.

"VALLEY FORGE."

Original Copyright Oil Painting by Harrington Fitzgerald.

THE VALLEY FORGE PARK AND RIVER ROAD.

The Entrance to Valley Forge Park.—The State of Pennsylvania, through the Valley Forge Park Commission, has acquired the land adjoining the Valley Forge station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and has made a driveway from the station to the intrenchments. This is the most direct route to the points of interest and affords some beautiful views of the river.

Those who do not expect to return to the station should visit Washington's Headquarters before going to the intrenchments. It can be seen some four hundred feet to the west of the entrance to the Park. Others will find it more convenient to visit it after seeing as much of the encampment as their time permits.

The road follows the line of the river and by easy grades surmounts the hill on which the fortifications were built. The hillside to the right is historic ground, for there once stood the huts of the Life Guard.

The Life Guard.—This body of men had been organized in 1776, soon after the siege of Boston, and consisted of a major's command. Caleb Gibbs, of Massachusetts, was the first chief and bore the title of "captain commandant." He was also the disbursing agent for Washington's military family, as may be seen by referring to the reproduction of Washington's accounts on page 22. The Guard consisted entirely of Virginians, but while here it was increased by the addition of one hundred men chosen from the troops of the different States. This augmented body was made a model corps for the execution of the manœuvres of Baron Steuben. The first exhibition drill was given on April 6th. The men carried muskets and side arms. The uniform consisted of a blue coat with white facings, a white waistcoat, and breeches, black half-gaiters, and a cocked hat with a blue and white feather. A few of the

27) D^r The United States... in acc³

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1779	rent & continual move			
	ments of the Army from			
	the time of its March from			
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	the 25 th of Dec ^r 3 rd men ³	1037	78	10 -
1778	To Secret Services - since			
1779	the Enemy's Landing at			
	the Head of Elk to the			
	present date	1415	20	10 -
11 29	To Capt ^r Gibbs - 4 th Sep ^r	2000		
Apr 10	Ditto - Ditto	1000		
June 5	To Capt ^r Barry - 3 rd Dec ^r	356		
34 16	To Maj ^r Gibbs - 4 th Sep ^r	2000		
15 18	To Secret Services - during			
	the Enemy's hold ^r 3 rd Phil ^a	450	220	
Aug.	To Sundry Expenditures of			
7736	the March of the Army			
	from Valley Forge June			
	18 th (by the way of Mon-			
	mouth) till its arrival			
	at the White Plains the lat			
	ter end of July	324	46	5 2
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7737	Country ab ^t the Plains,			
	betw ⁿ the R ^o & East River	133		
	Carri ^d forward	18665	1725	15 8

men were mounted. One of the rosters of the Life Guard and other relics are on exhibition in the Valley Forge Museum, and the standard is carved on the screen of the President's Pew in the Washington Memorial Chapel.

It is well worth stopping at this point to enjoy the view across the valley. In the near foreground the house with a cupola is the "Washington Inn," formerly the Mansion House of the Potts estate. Across the valley, perched on the steep slope of Mt. Misery, is the summer residence of Gen. B. F. Fisher. Near this is the famous Colonial Spring, the waters of which are so justly celebrated. The road winding toward the summit is used by the teams which haul stone to the crusher beyond the creek.

Looking now toward the northeast the old Gulph road can be traced as it ascends the hill. It is crossed by the boulevard almost at the point where the edge of the woods seems to cut it off. The only troops encamped on this side of the ridge, with the exception of the Life Guards, was General McIntosh's brigade. The site of the huts was about one thousand feet east of the reservoir.

A good view of the river may be obtained by going out on the promontory only a few feet beyond. The striking structure of red brick in the near distance is the Roman Catholic Proctectory, founded by Archbishop Ryan as a reformatory for boys. Something over a half-mile down the river is the head of Jenkins Island, across which ran the old Colonial road, the river at that time being fordable on both sides of the island. This was the Fatland Ford by which the British crossed on September 23, 1777, on their march to Philadelphia. Just below the island the American troops built a bridge.

The line of intrenchments begins on the crest of the hill, and is on the right of the boulevard, which now follows the line to the road, only a few hundred feet away.

The boulevard crosses the road and follows the line of intrenchments to Washington Redoubt. To the right the road leads to the village of Valley Forge. To the left it leads to the Star Redoubt, Defenders' Gate, Waterman Monument, Cloister of the Colonies, Washington Memorial Chapel, Patriots' Hall

and the village of Port Kennedy. Those desiring to make a tour of the camp should, therefore, turn to the left upon reaching the road.

On the hill overlooking the road is one of the picturesque guardhouses built by the Valley Forge Park Commission for the protection of the guards. These men patrol the boulevards and preserve order throughout the Park. They are glad to give visitors information about the points of interest.

The road was defended by two rifle-pits, which are plainly marked on the hillside. Farther down the road, on the right, is a battery, consisting of reproductions of the cannon of the period of the Revolution. Beyond on the slope of the hill are the remains of Huntington Redoubt. These can be better visited by taking the path from the boulevard, as described in the account of the Inner Line Boulevard, and need not detain the visitor at this point.

This hillside has been the scene of two notable celebrations of the Evacuation of Valley Forge. The first and most imposing was that which took place in 1878. An early morning reception given by Governor Hartranft and Major-General Winfield S. Hancock was followed by a memorial service and a review of the troops. In the afternoon Col. Theodore W. Bean read a long historical paper and Prof. W. Newton Meeks read Mrs. Mary E. Thropp Cone's Valley Forge Centennial Poem. The feature of the day was the masterly oration of Mr. Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia.

The celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary was on a much smaller scale. It consisted of a memorial service in the morning, the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Memorial Chapel at noon, and a patriotic service in the afternoon. At the morning service Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf made the address. In the afternoon addresses were made by Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York; Miss Adaline W. Sterling, of New Jersey; Mrs. Donald McLane, of New York, and the Hon. C. Emory Smith, of Philadelphia. Poems by Mrs. Cone and Miss Margaret B. Harvey were read by Francis L. Lybarger. The musical part of the program was under the direction

of Mr. John O. K. Roberts, of Phoenixville, Pa., who had served in the same capacity in 1878.

Washington Lane.—Fifteen hundred feet from the boulevard the River Road is crossed by the Washington Lane. This is the most direct route to the Camp School, the Artillery Park, Washington Redoubt, the Inner Line Boulevard, the Right Line Boulevard, Centreville and Devon. The Grand Parade, after June 11th, was located in front of Conway's Brigade, the second from the River Road.

The lane to the left is no longer a thoroughfare. This is to be regretted, as it is historic ground and should be open to the public. It was the old road leading to Fatland Ford, which crossed the river to Jenkins Island, and thence to the eastern bank. Along this road the British Army passed in September, 1777, on its march to Philadelphia.

Sullivan's Bridge.—The road was continued down to the military bridge which General Sullivan built 750 feet below the ford. The site of the bridge is marked by a stone on the bank, having the inscriptions:

(Date destroyed)

SULLIVAN
BRIDGE.

A. D. 1778.
SPENCER
BRIDGE.

The Historical Society of Montgomery County has erected a more appropriate monument on the other bank. This society has also appointed a committee to carry into effect the suggestion of the Hon. Irving P. Wanger, that a memorial bridge be erected at this point. This project ought to commend itself to all patriotic Americans, and both the National and State Governments ought to co-operate in its erection.

The military bridge was not built upon pontoons, as is sometimes stated, but on piles. I am told that portions of these were in position a few years ago. The flooring was made of split logs, the round to the water, held in place by wooden pegs. It is sometimes stated that General Sullivan did not take into



SITE OF SULLIVAN'S BRIDGE.

consideration the masses of floating ice brought down by the spring freshets and that the roadway was not built far above the water, and consequently the bridge did not long survive its use by the army. As a matter of fact the bridge was so well constructed that it endured for some time, and might have been a permanent structure if the Assembly of Pennsylvania had followed the advice of General Sullivan. When the Assembly was ready to act, it was too late, as the bridge was partly destroyed. But it had served its purpose, for upon it the Amer-

ican army crossed to intercept the march of the British to New York.

Across it, too, came the welcome supplies for the starving soldiers. Every Monday and Thursday after February 8th a market was held, near the end of the bridge, and on those



THE LAST OF THE HUTS.

days the soldiers went a-marketing, or rather those who were the proud possessors of spare money. A picket guarded the passage of the bridge and ford, and prevented boats from going by. A guardhouse was built on this side of the river early in March. A little below the site of the bridge, but on this side of the railroad, were, as late as 1911, the mouldering remains of what is said to have been one of the huts used by the picket. Up to a few years ago, when it was set on fire, it was in a fair state of preservation, having been used as a tenant house.

Five hundred feet beyond Washington Lane, on the right, are a stone barn and house. Tradition declares that this barn was used as a hospital.

General Varnum's Headquarters.—This house was the headquarters of Gen. James Mitchel Varnum, the brigadier-



VARNUM'S HEADQUARTERS.

general commanding a brigade of Rhode Island and Connecticut troops. At that time the house was much smaller, the eastern part and the third story having been added later. On the night of January 17th the brigadiers met here to consider how to exchange raw hides for shoes, and whether to arm the soldiers with bayonets and the officers with espontons or pikes. Here, too, at another time, the rations of the soldiers were decided. On that happiest of Valley Forge days, when the French Al-

liance was celebrated, Washington stopped here, then the Orderly Office, to make the day complete by pardoning two men then in the provost guard under sentence of death for desertion.



THE STAR REDOUBT.

Star Redoubt.—The next point of interest is the Star Redoubt, a few hundred feet beyond on the left. Now a mere meaningless mound of earth, as late as 1850 its outlines were plainly marked. This with the Huntington and Washington redoubts completed the defenses of Mount Joy. The guns of this redoubt were intended not only to co-operate with those of the other redoubts in repelling an attack on the front, but also to command the approach from the other side of the Schuylkill by the Fatland Ford. The redoubt became of supreme importance



THE DEFENDERS' GATE.—THE LODGE.

when Sullivan's bridge was completed. Of course the erection of the dam when the canal was built has altered the river lines.

Varnum's Brigade.—General Varnum's Brigade lay to the east of the redoubt on both sides of the road. The Park



THE DEFENDERS' GATE

Commission has erected the brigade marker on the slope of the old earthwork. It bears the following inscription:

CONTINENTAL ARMY

VALLEY FORGE, DECEMBER 19, 1777—JUNE 18, 1778

DIVISION

VARNUM'S BRIGADE

BRIG. GENERAL JAMES M. VARNUM

COMMANDING

1ST REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY, COL. CHRISTOPHER GREENE

2D REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY, COL. ISRAEL ANGELL

4TH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT INFANTRY, COL. JOHN DURKEE

8TH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT INFANTRY, COL. JOHN CHANDLER

The Defenders' Gate.—Beyond the Star Redoubt is the lodge of "The Defenders' Gate," a national monument to

the defenders of the Union—the heroes of three wars and the patriots of the Republic. This is at the entrance to the Washington Memorial Cemetery, a part of which will be devoted to the interment of veterans of the Civil War and the War with Spain.

The Defenders' Gate, when completed, will correspond with the "Cloister of the Colonies," a short distance away, and will be one of the noblest monuments on this sacred spot. It will include the gateway, waiting room and superintendent's lodge. The piers to the east of the lodge are a part of the "Lincoln Arch" which is being erected by the Grand Army of the Republic, contributions being made for this purpose by the Posts throughout the country.

That such a memorial as the Defenders' Gate is fitting no one can question who knows what Valley Forge is in American life and progress. At the time of the Albany Congress, as far back as 1754, Benjamin Franklin was working for the union of the Colonies. In his *Pennsylvania Gazette* appeared a rude cut of a snake whose dis severed parts represented the Colonies, and under this were the words, "Unite or Die." When the American soldiers marched up the Gulph Road to Valley Forge they were the armies of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, etc. When they marched across Sullivan's Bridge they were the Army of the United States of America. Here the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed a new empire was realized first in a united army.

The Gate will occupy a commanding site in full view of the course taken by that united army, whose efforts resulted in a free and united people.

President Roosevelt's Valley Forge Address.—One phase of the relation of the men of Valley Forge to the defenders of the Union was set forth in the address made by President Roosevelt in the temporary Washington Memorial Chapel on Evacuation Day, 1904. He said:

"If the men of '61 had failed in the great struggle for national unity it would have meant that the work done by Washington and his associates might almost or quite as well have been left undone. There would have been no point in com-

memorating what was done at Valley Forge if Gettysburg had not given us the national right to commemorate it. If we were now split up into a dozen wrangling little communities, if we lacked the power to keep away here on our continent, within our own lines, or to show ourselves a unit as against foreign



COMPANY STREET AND HUT.

aggression, then, indeed the Declaration of Independence would read like empty sound, and the Constitution would not be worth the paper upon which it was written, save as a study for antiquarians."

The Washington Memorial Cemetery.—The Park Commission has located so many graves that there is no longer any doubt that these hills are a vast cemetery in which lie the remains of the martyrs of '77 and '78. Associated in loca-

tion and thought is the Washington Memorial Cemetery—consecrated as God's Acre. This is the property of the congregation of the Washington Memorial Chapel, for the interment of its members, but it will be conducted as a general cemetery on modern lines. Most generously the congregation has devoted one acre for the interment of veterans of the Civil War and their widows, and another for the veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows. This provision for the soldiers' widows is as beautiful as it is unusual.

To keep the cemetery in the best of order perpetually a large percentage of all the money received from the sale of lots will be added to the Endowment Fund. Information in regard to the lots in the cemetery may be obtained at the Lodge. A driveway has been made from the Gate to the Chapel, passing under the Virginia Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies. This is open to the public, and affords a pleasant detour.

Soldiers' Huts.—The woodland, the property of the Hon. William Uhler Hensel, is one of the most interesting spots in the whole encampment. At the beginning of the wood turn to the left and follow the woodland road. Within a few steps you will reach a depression in the earth. This is the first of the hut-holes or "cellars" as they are called. It is the site of one of the huts which were built by the soldiers, and still shows the outline and size of the building. You are now standing on one of the company streets, and to the right and left as you advance other hut-holes will be seen. Almost at the end of the street, there being only two holes beyond, stands the hut erected by the Daughters of the Revolution. Above the door is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

ON THIS SPOT STOOD ONE OF THE HUTS
OCCUPIED BY THE SOLDIERS OF
WASHINGTON'S CAMP
DURING THE WINTER OF 1777-1778.
THIS REPRODUCTION WAS ERECTED BY
COLONIAL CHAPTER OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION,
MAY, 1905.
SITE WAS PRESENTED BY I. HESTON TODD.

It was dedicated on June 24, 1905, at which time a prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, and addresses were made by Mrs. O. La Forrest Perry, Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver Keay, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, and Mr. I. Heston Todd.

The soldiers who occupied the original hut belonged to the 4th Connecticut Regiment, as proven by the buttons found in the hut-hole, and now on exhibition in the Museum.

This hut gives an excellent idea of what the huts of the soldiers at Valley Forge were, for explicit directions were given for their erection. "The quarters must be fourteen by sixteen feet each," say the orders; "the sides, ends and roofs made with logs; the roof made tight with slabs, or some other way; the sides made tight with clay; a fire-place made of wood and secured with clay on the inside, eighteen inches thick; this fire-place to be on the rear of the huts; the door to be in the end next the street; the door to be made of split oak slabs, unless boards can be procured; the side walls to be six feet and a half high. The officers' huts are to form a line in the rear of the troops, one hut to be allowed to each general officer; one to the staff of each brigade; one to the field officers of each regiment, and one to every twelve non-commissioned officers and soldiers."

The soldiers were divided into squads of twelve, and Washington offered a reward of twelve dollars to the squad in each regiment which finished its hut in the quickest and most workmanlike manner. He also offered a reward of one hundred dollars to the officer or soldier who would invent a cheaper covering than boards. The inventors were to report their plans to Generals Sullivan, Greene and Lord Stirling. Temporarily the huts were covered with the tents. As large quantities of straw were needed for beds or for thatching the huts, if this plan were adopted, Washington ordered the farmers to thresh at once or the straw would be taken with the grain and paid for as straw. Broad-sides to this effect were printed and posted throughout the neighboring country.

Dr. Waldo has left us a description of the huts, but the one described in his lines was probably built for a hospital, such

as that so admirably reproduced by the Park Commission near the Wayne Monument, as these were larger than the huts of the soldiers and had more windows. Dr. Waldo was a surgeon in General Huntington's brigade, and gained quite a reputation for his success in inoculating the soldiers against small-pox.

“Of pondrous logs
Whose bulk disdains the winds and fogs
The sides and ends are fitly raised
And by dove-tail each corner's brac'd:
Athwart the roof, young saplings lie
Which fire and smoke has now made dry—
Next straw wraps o'er the tender pole,
Next earth, then splints o'erlay the whole;
Although it leaks when show'rs are o'er,
It did not leak two hours before.
Two chimneys plac'd at op'site angles
Keep smoke from causing oaths and wrangles.

Three windows, placed all in sight,
Through oiled paper give us light;
One door, on wooden hinges hung,
Let in the friend, or sickly throng.”

On the whole the huts were very comfortable, as is testified in numerous letters written from Valley Forge. When the weather grew warmer the soldiers were ordered to open the chinks to let in more air, and later the army abandoned the huts and pitched their tents.

In huts such as this and upon this ground were encamped the Rhode Island troops under the command of Col. Christopher Greene, the hero of Fort Mercer. He and his four hundred men, behind unfinished earthworks, repulsed a well-disciplined and well-equipped force of two thousand Hessians on the twenty-second of October, 1777, at Red Bank, N. J. The battle lasted less than an hour, but in that time these men added to the honor of the American soldier by making “one of the most glorious stands ever made by patriots fighting for home and country.”

Visitors will find interesting relics of these heroes in the Valley Forge Museum, including a letter reporting the action to Governor Wharton, of Pennsylvania.

Steuben's Kitchen.—On some of the maps this part of the encampment is designated as the sites of officers' huts, and tradition has placed "Steuben's Kitchen" in this grove. It is said that when the Baron entered the American service he was accompanied by a very expert chef. Upon reaching Valley Forge the great general was assigned to one of these huts. The next morning, in order to prepare for his master's breakfast, the chef asked to be shown the kitchen in which his labors were to be performed. He was taken to a spot under the trees where an iron pot was suspended from sticks above a fireplace of stones. When he was assured that this was the kitchen, he promptly took leave of his master to return to a less barbarous mode of life than that offered at Valley Forge. Be this as it may, his master remained to do noble service in the cause of human liberty. By his skill and perseverance order was brought out of chaos, discipline was established, a uniform system of tactics was adopted, and a mass of untrained men made into that splendid army which thwarted the treachery of Lee at Monmouth and there and elsewhere won those victories which culminated at Yorktown. Only those who know what he did for the cause of Liberty can appreciate the debt of honor which the American people owe to Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben, aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, who voluntarily placed at the disposal of Congress his great gifts and his wide experience.

Whether Major-General Nathaniel Greene occupied a hut, as his biographer states, or the residence of Isaac Walker, as Mr. Wm. John Campbell declares, I am unable to determine. If he did occupy a hut it was here. In a letter to his brother he says: "We are all going into log-huts—a sweet life after a most fatiguing campaign." Mrs. Greene came to camp in January and helped to dispel the gloom of the dreary winter. Knowing some French and being a woman of bright parts and a gay manner she attracted to her husband's quarters Lafayette and the other foreign officers, including Steuben, Duponceau, de

Kalb, Fleury, Duplessis, and the gallant Pulaski. Often Washington and his wife were the guests of honor.

In one of his letters General Greene says: "Colonel Greene and all his officers are coming home to recruit a negro regiment. Will they succeed or not?" This movement had been suggested by General Varnum, and in it Col. John Laurens took the keenest interest. The movement was entirely successful. The slaves who enlisted received their freedom, and their bravery and heroic service during the war proved the wisdom of General Varnum's plan. Their owners were compensated for the loss of their service.



WATERMAN'S GRAVE.

In March, Greene, who commanded the division consisting of Muhlenberg's and Weedon's brigades, was made Quartermaster-General, but retained his right to command in the field. The good results from this appointment were set forth a few months later by Washington in a letter to the President of Congress.

Gen. Alexander MacDougall was another officer to make his winter home in one of these huts. His patriotism had been tried by twenty-three weeks of imprisonment before it was tested here, that being the penalty which the New York Assembly imposed upon him for his address, "A Son of Liberty to the Betrayed Inhabitants of the Colony," published when the Assembly failed to protest against the usurpations of the Crown. As his imprisonment took place before the famous shot at Lexington he is sometimes called "the first martyr to the patriot cause." He became colonel of the first New York regiment, and was later made a brigadier. Two months before the army came to Valley Forge he was made a major-general.

A Soldier's Grave.—Among those who occupied these huts was Lieut. John Waterman, whose death is announced in this characteristic soldier's letter:

"CAMP VALLEY FORGE, Apl. 24th, 1778.

"Dear Sir:

"Captain Tew and myself arrived safe to post the 22d instant, found the encampment in perfect tranquility and the enemy peaceable in their quarters. Am sorry to inform you that yesterday died of a short illness that worthy gentleman John Waterman Esqr. Commissary of our brigade.

"Humble servant

"WILLIAM ALLEN.

"N. B.—Have returned your bill to Capt. Olney, as it would not pass in Pennsylvania.

"THEODORE FOSTER, ESQ."

So frequent had been the deaths in camp, three thousand dying in six months, that a few days before Lieutenant Waterman's death the following order had been issued:

"The Funeral honours at the Interment of officers, are for the future, to be confined to a solemn procession of officers and Soldiers, in Numbers suitable to the Rank of the Deceas'd, with revers'd arms. Firing on these occasions is to be abolish'd in Camp."

If we follow that silent procession across the road, and down the path to the monument we will find where his comrades



THE WATERMAN MONUMENT

laid his body. Some one erected the rough stone and cut on it the initials, "J. W., 1778," thus making it the only marked grave at Valley Forge.

The Waterman Monument.—The monument which rises above it is one of the conspicuous landmarks at Valley Forge. It is an imposing granite shaft, fifty feet high, erected by the Daughters of the Revolution in memory of the martyrs of Valley Forge. It stands on a piece of ground thirty by thirty-three feet square, with an approach from the road ten feet wide and three hundred and sixty-one feet long, given by Mr. I. Heston Todd. Mr. Todd later deeded to the Society additional ground on which are placed the historic cannon loaned by the Girard Estate.

The obelisk rests upon a base ten feet square, raised upon a plinth with three gradations. On the face of the plinth is the following inscription:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY
WHO SLEEP AT VALLEY FORGE, 1777-1778.
ERECTED BY THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Set in the base is a large bas-relief in bronze representing the Valley Forge encampment. Above this is a bronze seal of the Society. The Colonial flag is carved on the obelisk.

The dedication took place on October 19, 1901. Mr. Todd made the presentation of the deed, and addresses were made by the Hon. William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Boies Penrose, Mr. Peter Boyd and Miss Adaline Wheelock Sterling, President-General of the Daughters of the Revolution. As Governor Stone unveiled the shaft he said: "On behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution I dedicate this monument to the heroic dead of Valley Forge."

On the south side of the plinth is another inscription, as follows:

NEAR THIS SPOT LIES LIEUTENANT JOHN WATERMAN.
DIED APRIL 23, 1778,
WHOSE GRAVE ALONE OF ALL HIS COMRADES WAS MARKED.

Huntington's Headquarters.—The house in the valley was for many years the residence of the late Mr. I. Heston Todd, at one time a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, and at all times deeply interested in the preservation of these historic spots, as is attested by his gifts of the ground for the Waterman Monument, the Washington Memorial Chapel, and the Soldiers' Hut. To the west of the present building stood the headquarters of General Jedidiah Huntington, a native of Norwich, Conn. He graduated from Harvard when he was twenty years old and was associated with his father in business. An active Son of Liberty he raised a regiment of which he became captain and joined the army at Cambridge. On May 12, 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general. He served in the court-martial which tried Gen. Charles Lee for misconduct at Monmouth and in that which condemned Major Andre to death.

General Huntington is described as a man "small in stature, but of great energy, steadiness and dignity, very neat and precise in his personal appearance, and polished, though reserved in his demeanor." He was very religious, liberal and charitable. While at Valley Forge he formed a strong friendship for Lafayette, Steuben and Pulaski, who in later years were his honored guests.



RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.
Valley Forge Museum.



THE CLOISTER OF THE COLONIES.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CLOISTER OF THE COLONIES AND PATRIOTS' HALL.

RETURNING to the road the next objects of interest are the Cloister of the Colonies, the Washington Memorial Chapel and Patriots' Hall. In the course of studies in the history of the Church in America the writer was impressed with the religious character of the men who made the Nation. This led him to a more careful study of the religious character of Washington, and on Sunday, February 22, 1903, in a sermon in All Saints' Church, Norristown, on "Washington the Churchman," he spoke of Washington's worship at Valley Forge and said, "Would that there we might rear a wayside chapel, fit memorial of the Church's most honored son, to be the Nation's Bethel for all days to come, where the American patriot might kneel in quest of that courage and that strength to make all honorable his citizenship here below, and prove his claim to that above!" The sermon was printed in *The Norristown Daily Herald*, and the suggestion was commended by the press throughout the country. From that day the writer has striven to give permanence to his conception. The Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to which the subject was referred, recommended the establishment of a Sunday school, and after some delay this was done, the first service being held in the Valley Forge Hall on May 17, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. I. Heston Todd and Mr. and Mrs. John Hallman offered sites for the building, and the Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, selected the one on which the chapel stands. The laying of the corner-stone formed a part of the program of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge. Mr. Todd presented the deed for the ground, which was accepted by the Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, who then laid the

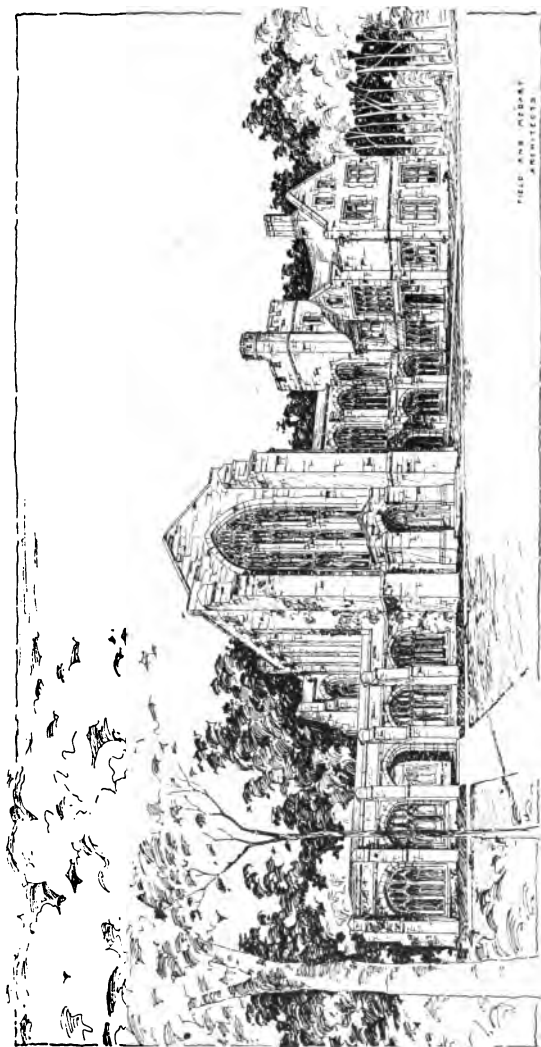
stone. This was the gift of the Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese.

The purpose of the Washington Memorial Chapel was set forth in the words used by the Bishop in laying the corner-stone, "In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of the Washington Memorial Chapel, to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its doctrine, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages; and in memory of George Washington, communicant and lay reader of this Church, and the patriot churchmen and churchwomen who served their God and Country in the struggle for Liberty."

The Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, in which Washington was a frequent worshipper, delivered an able address on "The Christianity of Washington." About two hundred clergy and choristers took part in the service.

Perpendicular Gothic was selected as the style of architecture for the chapel as being the best adapted for the object and use of the building. Dr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, requested Prof. Warren P. Laird to act as the representative of the Department of Architecture of the University and to pass judgment upon the designs submitted. In his report Professor Laird thus speaks of the successful design, that of Field and Medary, Philadelphia:

"Its ensemble expresses truthfully the theme of the competition; a memorial chapel with auxiliary structures. The chapel dominates the group while not overpowering it, and the tower, higher than the chapel and sufficient to its purpose as an observatory, is placed at the right point to complete the balance of the group. This is as simple in plan as it is effective in mass. The chapel, while pure in historic character and fine in proportion, has an expression of dignity, repose and strength, which it would be difficult to carry further toward harmony with the sentiment of Valley Forge. In its wall and window treatment there is presented, as nearly as possible in



CLOISTER OF THE COLONIES. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL. PATRIOTS' HALL. TOWER AND LIBRARY.

a place intended for worship rather than defense, the mediæval approach of the church to fortress building. The other portions of the group are true in character and in proportion with the chapel. The plan arrangement of this group combines more of simplicity, compactness and economy, both of construction and administration, than any other in the competition. In architectural quality it is scholarly and tasteful to an unusual degree and possesses real charm and distinction."

Unfortunately the money required to carry out the plans was not secured, and the work was retarded. In order that the building might be used while the funds were being secured a temporary roof was put in place and the interior stone work finished up to the sill lines, the roof being so arranged that the walls could be carried up to their full height without interfering with the use of the chapel. At last, in 1912, work on the walls was resumed, and the window tracery set to the transom bar.

The First Service.—On Washington's Birthday, 1905, the first service was held in the partly built chapel. The service was made notable by the presence of the Rt. Rev. Robert Atkinson Gibson, D. D., Bishop of Virginia, in whose diocese are the two parishes of which Washington was a vestryman. In the course of an eloquent sermon on the character of Washington the Bishop declared that he was the genius of this place—"the crowning glory of Valley Forge."

The Cloister of the Colonies.—The "Cloister of the Colonies" is a unique monument of patriotism and the most beautiful memorial at Valley Forge. Each of the thirteen Colonies will be represented by a bay. The cloister forms a *porte cochère* to the chapel and one of the entrances to the Washington Memorial Cemetery.

Beginning at the chapel the bays are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia (the archway), Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware and New York. They are built of Holmesburg granite and Indiana limestone. The floors are of Knoxville marble, and in the center of each is a large copy in brass of the Colonial seal.

The ceilings, are of oak, hand-carved, and on the central boss of each are emblazoned the State arms. Over the arch of the Virginia bay are the arms of the Virginia Company, consisting of the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, and the motto: "*En dat Virginia quintam.*" The motto is set between symbols representing the gifts of the English Church to America, the arms of Canterbury and York, symbolizing the English



FACADE OF THE CLOISTER.

Church; the mitre, crozier and keys, the ministry; the font and chalice, the sacraments; the two books, the Bible and Prayer Book. This bay, erected in 1907, marks the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown and the establishment of English life and institutions in America. Above the inner arch are the arms of Washington, the great Virginian.

The New York Bay, the gift of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, contains the open air pulpit. Above this are carved the arms of the Washington Memorial Chapel.

The donors of the bays, and the dates of the dedications, are as follows:

New Jersey Bay—Miss Sarah R. Chew, 1905.

Pennsylvania Bay—Mr. T. Broom Belfield, 1906.

Virginia Bay—Mr. George C. Thomas, 1907.

Maryland Bay—Mr. James E. Mitchell, 1908.

Massachusetts Bay—Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1909.

Delaware Bay—George A. Elliott, President of the Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1912.

New York Bay—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 1912.

INSCRIPTIONS.

New Jersey.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN APPRECIATION OF THE
PATRIOTISM AND DEVOTION
OF THE SOLDIERS OF
NEW JERSEY
IN THE
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
STILLE CHEW AND REBECCA D.
TURNER, HIS WIFE, OF
WOODBURY, N. J., THIS
BAY IS ERECTED BY
SARAH R. CHEW, 1905.

Pennsylvania.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN
HONOR OF THE BRAVE
PENNSYLVANIANS
WHOSE LIVES WERE GIVEN FOR
THE BLESSINGS WE ENJOY,
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF HIS
PARENTS, WIFE AND CHILDREN,
WHO NOW REST FROM THEIR LABORS,
THIS BAY IS ERECTED BY
T. BROOM BELFIELD,
JUNE 19, 1906.

Virginia.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD,
IN HONOR OF THE UNFALTERING HEROISM
OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY
AND THE BRAVE VIRGINIANS
WHO SO FAITHFULLY STOOD BY HIM
IN THIS VALLEY,
AND IN SINCERE APPRECIATION OF
THE DEVOTION OF THE
CHURCHMEN OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
TO THE MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH,
AND ESPECIALLY IN GIVING THEMSELVES
TO THIS GREAT CAUSE,
THIS BAY IS ERECTED BY
GEORGE CLIFFORD THOMAS,
JUNE 19, 1907

Maryland.

TO THE GLORY OF ALMIGHTY GOD
IN HONOUR OF THE BRAVE TROOPS OF
MARYLAND
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR
COUNTRY, AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ABRAHAM DAVID MITCHELL,
OF MARYLAND,
AND JANE THOMPSON EVANS, HIS WIFE,
THIS BAY IS ERECTED BY THEIR SON,
JAMES EVANS MITCHELL,
1908

Massachusetts.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD,
IN HONOR OF THEIR ANCESTORS
AND IN LASTING MEMORY
OF THE
SOLDIERS OF MASSACHUSETTS
ENCAMPED AT VALLEY FORGE DURING
THE WINTER OF 1777-1778,
THIS BAY IS ERECTED BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
1909.

Delaware.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND
IN HONOR OF THE MEN OF
DELAWARE,
WHO,
BY PATIENT ENDURANCE,
CHEERFUL SELF SACRIFICE
AND FEARLESS DEVOTION
TO DUTY IN CAMP
AND BY BRAVERY ON
THE FIELD OF BATTLE,
HELPED WIN FOR US
A COUNTRY
AND FOR THEMSELVES
A DEATHLESS FAME
THIS BAY IS ERECTED
FOR THE DELAWARE
SOCIETY, SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BY GEORGE A. ELLIOTT
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
1912.

The Washington Memorial Door.—The porch door is the gift of Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and is one of the handsomest memorials at Valley Forge. On the top rail are seven shields with armorial bearings. In the center are the Washington arms, and to the right those of the United States, Virginia, and the insignia of the Daughters of the Revolution. To the left are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Diocese of Virginia, and the seal of the Washington Memorial Chapel. On the inner side are the arms of the Washingtons and the English families with which they intermarried.

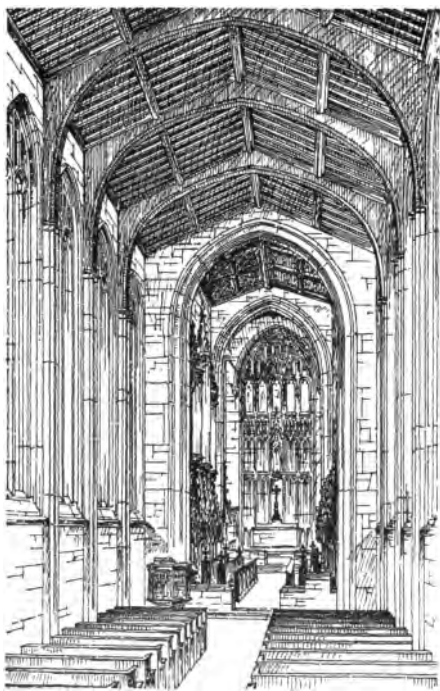
The door is the gift of Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and was dedicated May 13, 1910. It bears the following inscription, carved in the upper stiles:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD, OUR NATION'S HONOUR AND
THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, THIS DOOR IS
GIVEN BY COLONIAL CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.



THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL DOOR.

The Porch.—The porch was built by All Saints' Sunday School, Norristown, which pledged the first one hundred dollars toward the erection of the chapel. At the entrance the effort has been made to emphasize the religious character



THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

of Washington. The inscription cut in the wall on the right is taken from the General Orders at Valley Forge, in which in arranging the hour of Divine Service for the army he said:

“While we are zealously performing the Duties of good Citizens and Soldiers, we certainly ought

not to be inattentive to the higher Duties of Religion. To the distinguished Character of Patriot it should be our highest Glory to add the more distinguished Character of Christian."

The inscription on the left is taken from the Farewell Address, and is as follows:

"Of all the Dispositions and Habits which lead to political Prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable Supports. In vain would that Man claim the Tribute of Patriotism who should labor to subvert these great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the Duties of Men and Citizens."

In the windows has been placed Washington's valedictory prayer for the people of the United States:

"I commend the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping."

In each window there is an ecclesiastical seal, the four symbolizing the communion of the Anglican Church, of which Washington was a member and from which he received his religious training. Following the order of the inscription they are: York and Canterbury, representing the Church of England; London, under whose bishop were the English communicants in the American Colonies, and the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, which, after the Revolution, succeeded to the property and rights of the English Church in this country.

The carved oak ceiling bears the arms of Washington, from which it has been claimed that the American flag has been derived. Our flag was developed from that of Great Britain, first by the substitution of the red and white stripes



THE WASHINGTON-SULLIVAN FONT.

for the red ground, as representative of the confederated Colonies, and, secondly, by the substitution of the circle of thirteen stars for the red St. George's cross and the white St. Andrew's.

The Washington-Sullivan Font.—To the right of the doorway stands the beautiful Washington-Sullivan font, of Indiana limestone. On each face of the octagonal bowl are carved the Washington arms, and on the angles shields bearing the Crusader's cross, symbolizing the Christian's warfare against the world, the flesh and the devil. The font was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sullivan, in memory of their son, Ralph, and in commemoration of Washington's baptism. The inscription of dedication is on the base:

"To the Glory of God and in loving Memory
of Ralph J. Sullivan, 1890-1903. The Gift of his
Parents."

The inscription on the wall back of the font is most interesting, as it includes the record of Washington's birth and baptism as recorded by him in his mother's Bible. His baptismal robe is preserved in the National Museum at Washington. The inscription:

"George Washington was made a Member of Christ, the Child of God, and an Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven, in the Sacrament of Holy Baptism Ministered according to the Use of The Church of England, whereof this Font is a Memorial, and this the Record: George Washington, Son of Augustine & Mary, his Wife, was Born ye 11th Day of February, 173½ about 10 in the Morning & was Baptized on the 3th of April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting & Cap't Christopher Brooks Godfathers and Mrs. Mildred Gregory Godmother."

The font was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Robert A. Gibson, Bishop of Virginia, June 19, 1907.

Pews of the Patriots.—The pews are known as the "Pews of the Patriots," and are said to be unequalled in America. They were designed by Mr. Milton Bennett Medary, Jr., the architect of the chapel, who has designed all the furnishings.



THE MAJOR-GENERALS' SCREEN.

and great care has been exercised to make them worthy memorials. On the base of each pew are carved either the family arms, the insignia of a patriotic society or the Colonial seal or State arms. The inscriptions are well worth studying.

The Presidents' Pew bears the arms of the United States, the seal of the President and the Pearson arms. It is given

in memory of Washington and Monroe, who were at Valley Forge and later became Presidents, and commemorates the address of President Roosevelt, the first President to visit this sacred ground.



THE BRIGADIER-GENERALS' SCREEN.

The seats in the chapel are all free, as it is a House of Prayer for all people. It is maintained by the voluntary contributions of the worshippers.

The Pew Screens.—In front of the Pews of the Patriots are elaborately carved screens. That in front of the Presi-

dents' Pew was given by Nancy Delia Benjamin Pearson in honor of Washington and his Major-Generals at Valley Forge, and in memory of her parents, Benaiah Benjamin and Elizabeth Noyes. That in front of the Shippen Pew was given by Elizabeth Swift and Sarah Swift Zulich in honor of Washington and his Brigadier-Generals at Valley Forge, and in memory of their parents, Samuel Swift and Mary Ann Swift. As Washington spoke so frequently of the Providence of God as directing the destiny of the American patriots, this is symbolized by angels at prayer. These are carved in oak and kneel on the buttresses. Below in the panels are thirteen flags of the Revolution, carved and colored. On the Major-Generals' screen, from left to right, they are: The flags of the 3d New York, 1st Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Light Horse, Commander-in-Chief's Life Guard, Commander-in-Chief's standard, the Grand Union, the National standard, an earlier form of the National standard, the Rattlesnake flag, flag of the Floating Batteries, the Eutaw standard, the Pulaski standard, and the flag of the Bedford Minute Men. On the base of the screens are thirteen shields, that in the middle inscribed with the name of Washington, to the left the arms of the United States, and to the right the Washington arms. The names of the generals are in the following order: Lee, Sullivan, Greene, De Kalb, St. Clair, Lafayette, Steuben, Duportail, Sterling and Knox.

General Charles Lee was a traitor when Washington welcomed him to Valley Forge, so his name on the shield has been partly obliterated.

The other screen bears the following flags: The flag of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment, the Westmoreland County Battalion (Pa.), two flags of the 2d New Hampshire Regiments, 2d Regiment Light Dragoons, the Rattlesnake flag of South Carolina, the Pine Tree flag of New England, the Fort Moultrie flag, flag of the Bucks of America, Webb's Connecticut Regiment, Talmadge's Dragoons, 2d Regiment 2d Connecticut Battalion and the 1st Rhode Island Regiment.

The following Brigadier-Generals are commemorated: McIntosh, Maxwell, Poor, Glover, Patterson, Wayne, Varnum, Woodford, Muhlenberg, Weedon, Scott, Learned and Huntington.



THE PRESIDENTS' PEW.

The following scheme shows the arrangement of the pews and screens and the patriots commemorated:

ALTAR.

- A. The Major-Generals' Screen—Nancy Delia Benjamin Pearson.
- B. The Brigadier-Generals' Screen—Elizabeth Swift and Sarah Swift Zulich.
- 1. The Presidents' Pew—William Henry Pearson.
- 2. Joseph Shippen Pew—William H. Swift, Elizabeth Swift, Sarah Swift Zulich and Joseph Swift.
- 3. Samuel Runk Pew—Emma Ten Broeck Runk, Louis Barcroft Runk.

4. Thomas Cummings Pew—Sarah Swift Zulich, Mary J. Rinek.
Thomas Cummings Zulich, Thomas Cummings Zulich, Jr.
5. Benjamin Franklin Pew—His descendants.*
6. Christopher and Christinia Pechin Pew—Lilla Sellers Pechin,
Mary Pechin Bliss.
7. Col. Patrick Anderson Pew—His descendants.
8. Col. William Dewees Pew—W. Dewees Wood, Alan Wood,
Jr., Howard Wood, Thomas Roberts, William M. Potts,
Francis Potts.
9. Jacob and John Kingsbury Pew—Frederick John Kingsbury.
10. Continental Army Pew—Colorado Society, Daughters of the
Revolution.
11. Richard Currie Pew—His descendants.
12. Gen. James Potter Pew—Alan D. Wilson.
13. Col. Clement Biddle Pew—His great-grandchildren.
14. The Hussey Pew—Edward Hussey Binns.
15. Rev. Robert Blackwell Pew—Elise W. Balch.
16. Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch Pew—Elise W. Balch.
17. Col. John Nixon Pew—Ellen Waln Harrison.
18. Capt. Timothy Corey, Caleb Gardner and John Downing
Pew—Lizzie G. Corey Gerry.
19. Col. James Livingston Pew—Margaret Wilkeson Corson.
20. John Morton Pew—Delaware County Chapter, Daughters
of the American Revolution.
21. Capt. John Douglas Pew—Ellen Douglas Carpenter Bennett.
22. Betty Washington Pew—Fannie B. Lovell.
23. Dr. James Hutchinson Pew—His descendants.
24. Continental Navy Pew—Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of
the Revolution.
25. Capt. James Hunter Pew—Mrs. Daniel Baugh.

The Memorial Tablets.—The tablet on the left wall is of carved brass, and was given by Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, in memory of her father, who came to Valley Forge as a drummer boy when only sixteen. Inscription:

"To the Glory of God and in Memory of Thad-
deus Thompson, of Connecticut. Born March 5,

* Not placed.

1762; Died June 16, 1829. Who faithfully served his Country as Drummer-boy and Bombardier during the Revolution, enduring the hardships of Valley Forge, and being wounded at Yorktown. This Tablet is erected by his Daughter, Rhoda Augusta Thompson, in grateful Remembrance of a loving Father, a loyal Patriot, and a devout Churchman."



THE THADDEUS THOMPSON TABLET.

The tablet was dedicated on the 19th of December, 1906, the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of his coming to Valley Forge with the American army.

The tablet on the right is in memory of John Benjamin, bombardier, and was given by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Henry Pearson. Its dedication took place on June 19, 1908. It bears the following inscription:

"With Thanksgiving unto Almighty God and in loving Memory of John Benjamin, of Massachusetts, February 5, 1758; died December 2, 1814. Artillerist in the Continental Army, giving to his beloved Country a Service of Seven Years and sharing the Privations of Valley Forge, this Tablet in tribute of his Honor, his Valor and his faithful Life, is erected by his Granddaughter, Nancy Delia Benjamin Pearson."

The plaster casts on the sanctuary wall were made by Miss Martha M. Hovenden, the talented daughter of the famous

American artist, Thomas Hovenden. The tablet near the font commemorates the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Spirit of Liberty holds the scroll on which is inscribed the message of the Liberty Bell:

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto
all the inhabitants thereof."



THE JOHN BENJAMIN TABLET.

In the upper corners there are medallion portraits of George Mason, the author of the Bill of Rights, and Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. Below these are the names of the Signers.

The second tablet bears the figure of the Spirit of Unity, holding the great seal of the United States encircled with an olive wreath. The medallions contain the portraits of James Madison, "the Father of the Constitution," and Alexander Hamilton, its exponent. The names of the Framers are arranged by States, each marked with the State arms.

It is hoped that the money required to cast these tablets in bronze may be secured in the near future, that they may be given enduring form.

The Washington-Wood Pulpit, Lectern and Perclose.—At the entrance to the choir is the Washington-Wood memorial, consisting of the pulpit, lectern and perclose, all of Indiana limestone, the gift of Mrs. Alan Wood, Jr. The inscription of dedication is carved on the steps as follows:

"To the Glory of God and in Memory of Alan Wood, Jr. July 6, 1834; October 31, 1902. And in Commemoration of George Washington, Warden of Truro Parish, Virginia, and Lay Reader in the French and Indian War."

The pulpit follows the lines of the Washington-Sullivan font, and is remarkable for its grace and dignity. It bears the arms of Washington and the Crusaders' cross, both of which are used most effectively in the decoration of the sermon desk of cast bronze. The buttresses, and the deep-cut canopies, with their groined arches and carved corbels, are used with excellent effect. The inscription on the base is:

"George Washington was first appointed Church Warden in Truro Parish, October 3, 1763."

The lectern is the only monument at Valley Forge to a British soldier. It commemorates Washington's service as General Braddock's aide-de-camp in his ill-fated expedition against the French, and especially his last tribute to his dead chief, as recorded in the following words:

"George Washington read the Prayer Book Office for the Burial of the Dead at the Interment of Major-General Edward Braddock, July 14, 1755."

The Washington arms are carved on the center of the desk. On the left is an eagle holding the Bible, symbolic of the Church, while on the right is another holding a shield bearing the arms of the United States, symbolic of the State.

This handsome memorial was dedicated on Washington's Birthday, 1909, when for the first time in history a representative of the King of England made an address at Valley Forge. His Britannic Majesty's Consul, the Hon. Wilfred Powell, gracefully acknowledged the honor paid to the English nation in the memorial of Washington, the British soldier, and spoke of the Washington Memorial Chapel as the American Westminster.

The Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pitts-



THE WASHINGTON-WOOD PUGET, PERCLOSE AND LERTNER.

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burgh, in whose diocese Washington acted as an English chaplain, delivered an able address on "General Washington as a Churchman."

The Washington-Burk Memorial.—On Easter Day, 1912, was dedicated the Washington-Burk Memorial, given in



THE PULPIT AND LECTERN.

memory of the late Abbie J. Reeves Burk, wife of the Rev. W. Herbert Burk. The memorial is the bronze statuette "Valley Forge," the work of the famous American sculptor, Franklin Simmons, and was cast by G. Nisini, in Rome. It is pronounced the finest statue of Washington since Houdon's wonderful work preserved in the capitol at Richmond. The statuette sets in a richly carved canopied niche by the lectern.

Engraved on the statuette is the following inscription:

GUIDE TO VALLEY FORGE.

IN THANKFUL REMEMBRANCE OF
GOD'S GRACIOUS SUPPORT
OF HIS SERVANT
GEORGE WASHINGTON
IN HIS DAYS OF TRIAL AT
VALLEY FORGE
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ABBIE J. REEVES BURK
WHOSE PATRIOTISM AND DEVOTION
ARE EMBODIED IN THIS CHAPEL
THIS STATUETTE IS GIVEN BY HER FRIENDS
EASTER, 1912

As this chapel was inspired by Washington's Prayer at Valley Forge it will be an appropriate place in which to read the story as it has been preserved in the traditions of the descendants from Isaac Potts, who first told it. This account is taken from a paper in the handwriting of Ruth Anna, his daughter.

The incident evidently occurred before Washington made the Potts home his headquarters, so the place of prayer was probably somewhere on the slopes of Mount Joy.

"In 1777, while the American army lay at Valley Forge, a good old Quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to pass through a thick wood near headquarters. As he traversed the dark brown forest, he heard, at a distance before him, a voice which as he advanced became more fervid and interested. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold in a dark bower, apparently formed for the purpose, but the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies on his knees in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the universe! At the moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. With tones of gratitude that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberant goodness which, from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation, and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear.

"He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous

conflict; he wept at the thought of that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might bring on his country, and with the patriot's pathos spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eye of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry host. Soon as the General had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house, and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife.



WASHINGTON AT PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE.

"'Heh! Isaac!' said she with tenderness, 'thee seems agitated; what's the matter?' 'Indeed, my dear,' quoth he, 'if I appear agitated 'tis no more than what I am. I have seen this day what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not through him perform some great thing for this country.'"

(Isaac Potts was then 27, having been married at the age

of 20, at Plymouth Meeting, 6th December, 1770, to Martha, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Livezy) Bolton, born May 28, 1750.)

The Porch of the Allies.—The door on the left opens upon the frame passage to the Museum of American History. This temporary structure will in time give place to a noble porch, corresponding to the Cloister of the Colonies. Two of the bays, those in memory of De Kalb and Steuben, have been promised by the National German-American Alliance. The central bay will form the entrance to the Patriots' Hall and will be in memory of Lafayette. The others have not been named. The porch will terminate in the Thanksgiving Tower.

The Thanksgiving Tower.—The Thanksgiving Tower will be the most prominent feature of the Valley Forge memorial, and will be seen from all parts of the encampment. It will be 24 feet square and 100 feet high. Its entrance will be at the end of the "Porch of the Allies" farthest from the chapel, and will form the approach to the large assembly hall and museum in the second floor of the Patriots' Hall. The tower will be built of Holmesburg granite to correspond with the other buildings, and the cut stone will be Indiana limestone. It will be lined with the latter material, and will contain memorial tablets.

The stairway to the second floor and to the bell floor will be of granite with a railing of bronze. Each step will be a memorial of an American patriot. The memorial tablets will be set on the risers, and these "Steps of Fame" will be of the deepest historic interest.

There will be thirteen bells in the chime, each representing one of the original colonies, and bearing an inscription of dedication cast in the bell. It is probable that all these bells will be memorials.

The roof of the tower will be used as an observatory, and will be surrounded by a turreted wall. Surmounting the whole structure will be the staff for the flag, and the tower and flag will form one of the landmarks at Valley Forge.

The Patriots' Hall.—A very important part of the group of buildings which has been planned in connection with the Wash-

ington Memorial Chapel is the Patriots' Hall. The ever-growing interest in Valley Forge, and the enlargement and improvement of the Park, annually increase the number of patriotic pilgrims who find inspiration in the hills and valleys consecrated by the struggle of Washington and his starving troops. Patriotic and historical societies desire to hold their meetings on this sacred soil. To make this possible, and at the same time to provide for the comfort and convenience of large gatherings, was designed the Patriots' Hall, memorial to the patriots of the past, the common meeting-place of the patriots of the present.

This will be connected with the Washington Memorial Chapel, and will contain on the first floor the vestry and choir rooms, etc., for the use of the clergy and choirs of the Chapel. The public rooms will be a banquet hall and museums. The former will be connected with ample kitchens on the floor below, and will be at the service of such societies as choose to spend a day at Valley Forge.

On the second floor there will be a hall arranged to accommodate several hundred people. Its windows will be memorials of those whose patriotism was worthy of emulation. Around its walls will be the cases for a collection of objects illustrative of American history.

The Porch of the Allies and the Thanksgiving Tower will form the entrances to the Patriots' Hall.



THE PATRIOTS' HALL,
PORCH OF THE ALLIES
AND THANKSGIVING
TOWER

During the summer of 1908 the first room of the Patriots' Hall was built, with a kitchen and dining-room in the basement below it. It is fireproof, and for the present is used for the Museum and Library. Another room will be built as soon as possible, as the collections are growing so rapidly that the first room is already overcrowded.

The Valley Forge Museum of American History.—The Valley Forge Museum of American History was formally opened to the public on Washington's Birthday, 1909, and has steadily grown in value and historic importance. The collections are divided into the following groups:

The Aboriginal Period—

The Rev. Jesse Y. Burk Collection of Indian Relics.

The William S. Green and William L. Fox Collection of Indian Relics.

The Colonial Period.

The War of the Revolution—

Washington's Marquee.

Washingtoniana.

Valley Forge Collection.

The Mary Regina Brice Collection of Documents.

The Period of Construction.

The Civil War.

The Dr. Louis W. Read Collection.

The Spanish-American War.

The Spear Collection.

General.

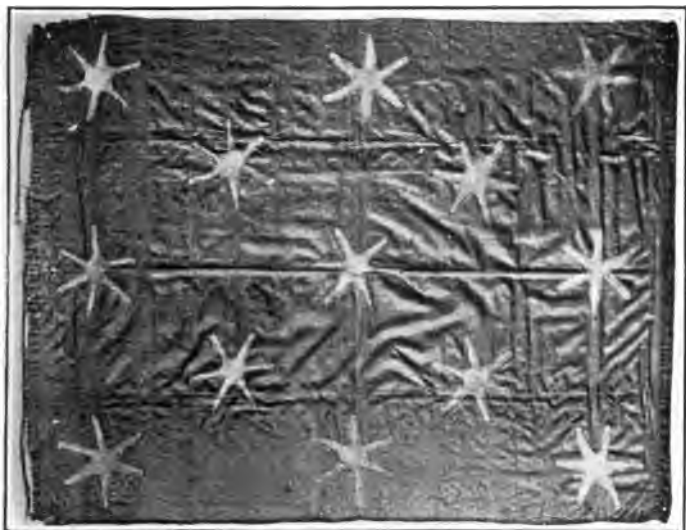
The Lilla S. Pechin American Stamp Collection.

The Mary Elizabeth Schofield Collection.

The Reginald L. Hart Collection of Military Buttons.

"The Lilla S. Pechin Stamp Collection" is one of the most complete collections of the stamps of the United States in the country.

"The Valley Forge Collection" is not large, but additions are frequently made to it.



THE FLAG OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. ORIGINAL IN THE VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

"The Washingtoniana" is admirably representative. There are several letters of Washington; a lock of his hair presented to Alexander Hamilton; a button presented to James Wilson Peale, who painted his portrait at Valley Forge; fragments of his first tomb and coffin; piece of molding from Pohick Church, which he built, etc.

The greatest relics of Washington are his marquee and headquarters' flag.

Among the treasures of the museum are the original cheque for \$120,000, paid to General Lafayette for his services during the Revolution, a fragment of the Liberty Bell, Patrick Henry's silver hot-plate holder, a Continental uniform, a Valley Forge musket, Andrew Jackson's leather stock, relics of the "Maine," etc.

The donor of the Mary Elizabeth Schofield Collection is constantly adding articles of historic value. The most recent acquisitions are from the Howard Pyle collection—original uniforms and costumes used by the artist in his studies of Colonial life.

The museum is intended to illustrate the development of the American nation, and every effort is being made to increase its educational value. It is used by teachers to illustrate and impress the lessons in American history.

The museum is supported by contributions from three classes of contributors: Perpetual patrons, who give \$200 or more; life patrons, who give \$50, and benefactors, who give \$1 or more annually.

Perpetual Patrons.

Miss Sarah R. Chew.

Mrs. Ann Hunter Wood (Mrs. Alan Wood). In memoriam.

Life Patrons.

Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, New Jersey.

Mr. William Henry Pearson, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hervey C. Gresh, Pennsylvania.

Washington's Marquee—The First Valley Forge Headquarters.—By far the greatest relic of Washington at Valley Forge is his marquee, or office and sleeping tent, in which he spent his first week upon these hills.

George Washington Parke Custis, Washington's adopted son, counted Washington's tent the greatest treasure of Arlington House and the most precious heirloom of the Father of his Country. This "Pretorium of Valor," as it has been called, has had a remarkable history, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

The sleeping tent and larger dining-tent were made in Philadelphia, 1775, and first set up on Dorchester Heights.

Throughout the War of the Revolution these tents were used in the campaigns, and even when Washington occupied a house as his headquarters the sleeping-tent was set up for his

private use. Within it he planned his campaigns, consulted with his officers, wrote letters and drafted despatches, slept and prayed.

After the war the tent was first stored in the garret at Mount Vernon. Later, when Mr. Custis built Arlington House, the tents were carried there and stored. Before his death Mr. Custis presented the dining-tent to the Government.

At the death of Mr. Custis the sleeping-tent with the other relics of Washington and the Arlington estate were inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Lee.



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WASHINGTON'S WAR TENTS, 1852.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War Lee resigned his commission in the United States army, and became commander-in-chief of the Confederate army. Mrs. Lee left Arlington House, and later the estate was seized by the Union army. The tent and other relics of Washington were removed to Washington, and by order of Secretary Stanton were transferred to the Interior Department and placed on exhibition in the Patent Office.

Mrs. Lee appealed to President Johnson in 1869 for the restoration of these personal relics of Washington, and the order for their transfer was given, but the House of Representatives interfered.

The tent and other relics were removed to the National Museum in 1883.

Under the administration of President McKinley, the relics were restored to the family.

On May 27, 1907, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Minister in Charge of the Washington Memorial Chapel, secured from Miss Mary Custis Lee, the daughter of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, and the owner of the tent, an option for its purchase at \$5000, and on August 19, 1909, made the first payment of \$500, contributed by friends of the chapel, and received the tent, minus one-half of the side wall, from Miss Lee's representative and the curators of the National Museum. The following day, one hundred and thirty-one years after it was carried from Valley Forge, it was set up in the Valley Forge Museum of American History.

By the terms of the contract the balance of \$4500 is to be paid within five years, the tent to be exhibited for the purpose of raising that amount. Miss Lee will devote the proceeds to the support of the "Old Confederate Woman's Home," in Richmond, of which she is the president.

Washington's Headquarters' Flag.—Miss Fannie B. Lovell has loaned the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army,—the flag that went with the marquee through the conflicts of the Revolution. It is of faded blue silk, with thirteen white stars, six-pointed, instead of five, and has the original homespun linen heading. The stars follow the lines of the crosses of the King's colors, the flag carried by every British regiment.

The Washington Memorial Library.—In connection with the Washington Memorial Chapel and the Valley Forge Museum of American History a great library has been planned as a memorial of Washington the Booklover. As its volumes will represent the nation's development, and will contain the record of its progress, it will be a fitting memorial of the Father of his Country. Each State is to be represented by books of history and biography. It will be a library of reference for historical research.

Two of its features are worthy of notice. The first is its Collection of Association Books. These include volumes owned

by the Washingtons, George Mason, author of the "Bill of Rights"; James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Gen. Philip Schuyler, Peter S. Du Ponceau, Francis Asbury, James Madison and others.

In this collection is the library of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, who preached the sermon when the French Alliance was celebrated at Valley Forge.

The second feature is the Collection of Authors' Presentation Copies, presented to the library in honor of Washington, and forming the American Authors' Memorial of Washington. This collection includes gifts from such well-known authors as Lyman Abbott, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Andrew Carnegie, Margaret Deland, Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs, Albert Bushnell Hart, George Iles, Henry Cabot Lodge, Hamilton W. Mabie, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Edwin Markham, Horace Howard Furness, Clinton Scollard, Henry Van Dyke and Woodrow Wilson.

The bookplate of the library is a reproduction of Washington's, with the addition of the words, "The Washington Library, Valley Forge."

In time a suitable library building will be erected on the site first adopted as that for the rectory.

Washington Memorial Library



Valley Forge

Presented by

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL
LIBRARY BOOK-PLATE.

The Endowment Fund for the support of the library now amounts to nearly one thousand dollars, this whole amount having been secured by George Barrie & Sons through the sale of the Washington Memorial Edition of "The History of North America."

The First Chapel.—To the east of the stone chapel stands the little frame one which has become famous as the place in which President Roosevelt made a notable speech on the



THE FIRST CHAPEL.

one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the evacuation. This was the only time that a President of the United States visited Valley Forge.

The President spoke on the lessons of Gettysburg and Valley Forge, and in the course of his address said:

"It is a good thing that these great historic landmarks of

our country, Gettysburg and Valley Forge, should be preserved; that one should commemorate a single tremendous effort, and the other what we need, on the whole, much more—much more commonly—and which is a more difficult thing—constant effort. Only men with a touch of the heroic could have lasted out that three days' wrestle at Gettysburg; only men fitted to rank with the great men of all times could have beaten back the mighty onslaught of that gallant and wonderful army of Northern Virginia, whose final, supreme effort failed at the stone wall, on Cemetery Hill, on that July day, now forty-one years ago.

"But, after all, hard as it is to rise to the supreme height of self-sacrifice at a time of crisis that is brief; hard as it is to make the single, great effort, it is harder yet to rise to the level of a crisis when it takes the form of a need of constant, patient, steady work, month after month, year after year; when, too, it does not end after a struggle in a glorious day of victory; when, too, triumph is wrested bitterly away at the end.

"Here at Valley Forge, Washington and his Continentals warred, not against foreign soldiery, but against themselves; against all the appeals of our nature that are most difficult to resist; against discouragement, discontent, the mean envies and jealousies and heartburnings sure to arise at any time in large bodies of men, but especially when defeat and disaster have come to them; when the soldiers who carried our national flag had suffered from cold, from privation, from hardship, knowing that their foes were well housed, that things went easier with the others than they did with them; and they conquered because they had in them the spirit that made them steadfast, not only on an occasional great day, but day after day, in a life of endeavor to do their duty well."

The other speakers on this occasion, one of the most memorable in the history of Valley Forge, were the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware; the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and the Hon. Irving P. Wanger.

On September 10, 1905, the little chapel was again honored when Vice-President Fairbanks made an eloquent address on the

"Value of Prayer," instancing the prayers of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley. The last noted speaker heard here was the Rt. Rev. James Heartt VanBuren, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Porto Rico, who spoke of Valley Forge as "the Holy of Holies of the American people."

The chapel was first used for service on September 27, 1903, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Herbert J. Cook, Dean of the Convocation of Norristown. Since February 22, 1906, the building has been used by the Sunday School.

The Grounds.—The "Betsy Ross" flag is one of the most popular memorials at Valley Forge, and was first raised on the morning of June 19, 1903. On the staff has been placed the following inscription:

THIS
FLAG AND STAFF
ARE A MEMORIAL OF
BETSY ROSS
A MEMBER OF
CHRIST CHURCH
PHILADELPHIA
WHO MADE THE FIRST FLAG
OF OUR NATION
PRESENTED BY
ALL SAINTS' SUNDAY SCHOOL
NORRISTOWN, PA.

From the happy suggestion made by the late Mrs. Abbie J. Reeves Burk, wife of the founder, came the practice of flying the flag at the times of service. At first this was the only form of announcing the services, but even since the bell was given by St. Andrew's Sunday School, Philadelphia, the practice has continued and is now the established custom.

The cannon at the entrance to the grounds have seen service. The larger one is a King George piece, bearing the broad arrow and the rust-covered monogram.

An attractive picnic ground will be found back of the Chapel, and is free to the public. Beyond the grove is a campground,

free to camping parties who secure a permit from the Rector of the Chapel.

The driveway, which passes through the Cloister of the Colonies, leads to the Washington Memorial Cemetery and the Defenders' Gate.

Next to the Chapel is the handsome estate of Mrs. Sarah Swift Zulich. The River Road below the Chapel affords beautiful views of the river, the rich farmland, and in the far distance, Norristown. Rising above the trees beyond the bridge are the red tile roofs and tower of the summer residence built



COLONIAL SEALS IN THE CLOISTER.

by the late John F. Betz, of Philadelphia. The picturesque boat-house at the dam is also a part of the estate. On the right in the valley are quarries and limekilns and the large building used by the "Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company."

The Provost Guard.—The only other point of interest on the road is the site of the provost guard. The guardhouses stood back of a small stone house on the right of the road, but nothing marks their location. During the encampment these houses were crowded with those who had broken the laws, many of the offenders being led out to receive their punishment in stripes, disgrace or death. The punishments were brutal in the

extreme, "one hundred lashes on the bare back" being an ordinary penalty for theft.

In the diary of Lieutenant McMichael we have this description of one of the distinctively camp punishments: "March 15. I this morning proceeded to the grand parade, where I was a spectator of the drumming out of Lieutenant Enslin, of Colonel Malcolm's regiment. He was first drum'd from right to left of the parade, thence to the left wing of the army; from that to the center, and lastly transported over the Schuylkill with orders never to be seen in the camp in the future. This shocking scene was performed by all the drums and fifes in the army--the coat of the delinquent was turned wrong side out."

It is a little over a mile from the chapel to the entrance to the Right Line Boulevard. The distance is almost the same to Betzwood, the station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and somewhat less to Port Kennedy, on the Reading. To reach the stations, turn to the left at the track, which runs to the quarries, and pass through the village. The Port Kennedy Station adjoins the Port Kennedy Inn. Betzwood is on the other side of the river, and to reach it turn to the right near the inn and cross the bridge. The River Road makes a pleasant route to Bridgeport and Norristown. Those intending to make the tour of the camp should turn to the right at the track at the foot of the hill and follow the road toward King of Prussia. The distances as given on the signpost are Bridgeport, 6 miles; King of Prussia, 2 miles, and Valley Forge, 2 miles.

THE RIGHT LINE BOULEVARD.

THE Right Line Boulevard.—Just beyond the village, at the top of the hill, the boulevard is reached. This follows the line of the encampment, which was defended by a breastwork, of which now there are few traces. In the field to the left may still be seen the depression which marks the site of a redoubt, and another will be passed on the line of the boulevard.

The house beyond the boulevard and near Trout Creek is the residence of Mrs. W. H. Keech. It was the office of the commissary and at times the headquarters of Col. Daniel Morgan, whose military history is a series of brilliant achievements. He took part in the defeat of Burgoyne, who being introduced to him is said to have exclaimed: "My dear sir, you command the finest regiment in the world!" Morgan and his men reached Whitmarsh in November, Gates only allowing them to come to the support of the main army after Washington had sent Hamilton to him with a special message. During the months here Morgan and his men were actively employed in scouting and foraging.

Muhlenberg's Brigade.—The entrance to the Valley Forge Park is on the crest of the hill.

Within a short distance of the King of Prussia road are the remains of what was locally known as "Mordecai Moore's Fort," so called from being on his land. The commission has placed a battery on the faintly marked redoubt, over which the plow had so often passed. At this point the first huts of the encampment stood, being those of Muhlenberg's Brigade of Virginia and Pennsylvania regiments. Their brave commander, John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg was born only a few miles away, at Trappe, and was the son of the famous Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He was prepared for the ministry and served as pastor of Lutheran congregations. In 1772 he went to Virginia, following the large German immigration from Pennsylvania and other middle states. He went to England in order to receive

Episcopal ordination and on his return was rector of Woodstock. Washington asked him to accept a colonel's commission, and when it was received he preached his farewell sermon, in the course of which he said: "There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray—but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come." Pronouncing the benediction he threw back his preacher's gown, disclosing the Continental uniform. Proceeding to the door he ordered the drums to beat for recruits, the response being the enlistment of about three hundred. Read's description of the scene may well be recalled on such a spot as this:

A moment there was awful pause—
When Berkley cried, "Cease, traitor! cease!
God's temple is the house of peace!"

The other shouted, "Nay, not so,
When God is with our righteous cause;
His holiest places then are ours,
His temples are our forts and towers,
That frown upon the tyrant foe;
In this, the dawn of Freedom's day,
There is a time to fight and pray!"

And now before the open door—
The warrior priest had ordered so—
The enlisting trumpet's sudden roar
Rang through the chapel, o'er and o'er.

Its long reverberating blow,
So loud and clear, it seem'd the ear
Of dusty death must wake and hear.
And there the startling drum and fife
Fired the living with fiercer life;
While overhead, with wild increase,
Forgetting its ancient toll of peace,

The great bell swung as ne'er before:
It seemed as it would never cease;
And every word its ardor flung
From off its jubilant iron tongue
Was "War! War! War!"

"Who dares"—this was the patriot's cry,
 As striding from the desk he came—
 "Come out with me, in Freedom's name,
 For her to live, for her to die?"
 A hundred hands flung up reply,
 A hundred voices answered "I!"

Under such a man as that it is no wonder that his regiment, the 8th Virginia, gained a reputation for discipline and bravery, nor that he rose to honor in the service. While the army lay here he often rode over to the Trappe to visit his family, and stories are told of his narrow escapes from capture by the British on these occasions.

The marker placed by the State of Pennsylvania bears the following inscription:

CONTINENTAL ARMY
 VALLEY FORGE, DECEMBER 19, 1777—JUNE 18, 1778
 GREENE'S DIVISION
 MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE
 MUHLENBERG'S BRIGADE
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. PETER G. MUHLENBERG
 COMMANDING
 "GERMAN REGIMENT," PENNSYLVANIA LINE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
 LEWIS WELTNER
 RAISED JULY 12, 1776—MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 1781
 1ST REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, COLONEL RICHARD PARKER
 5TH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, COLONEL ABRAHAM BUFORD
 9TH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURGESS
 BALL
 13TH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY
 VIRGINIA STATE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON

The Commission has named this part of the boulevard in honor of the soldier-preacher "Brigadier-General Muhlenberg Avenue."

Muhlenberg's Headquarters were within easy reach of the brigade, and the old house still stands by Trout Creek, a half mile or so across the fields to the east. The present owner,

Mr. Edward H. Binns, of Pittsburgh, cherishes the picturesque farmhouse, and finds real pleasure in its associations with the distinguished patriots who have enjoyed its hospitality.

Weedon's Brigade.—The next brigade was also from Virginia. It was commanded by Gen. George Weedon. He and his men had won distinction in the gallant support which they had given to General Greene in the battle of Brandywine, helping to check the British pursuit and enabling the



THE OLD SMITHY.

Americans to rally. General Weedon occupied the house which stood almost on the site of that which stands to the south of this point, but nearer Trout Creek. When the army moved from Gulph Mills the people in this neighborhood had no notice of the intention to place the winter camp here. Their first intimation was the approach of the army. An officer hastily rode up to the farmhouse of Abijah Stephens and chalked on the door "Headquarters of General Weedon," and ordered the family to make ready to receive its uninvited guests. Mrs.

Stephens had a large quantity of buckwheat and at once mixed a tub full of batter. While others baked cakes she prepared soup, roast beef, etc. Much to the rage of the General those who first reached the house did not stand upon ceremony, but satisfied their hunger before he arrived. He remained in camp only a short time, resigning on account of a question of rank with General Woodford. General Weedon's Orderly Book is preserved in the library of the American Philosophical Society, and is one of the greatest authorities on the affairs in this camp. It has been published by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker under the auspices of the Society.

Baron DeKalb, a brigadier in the French service, afterwards made the house his headquarters. At the crossroads beyond the house is an old blacksmith shop built of logs, and said to have been used as a smithy by the soldiers.

The Commission has placed upon the marker the following record of the officers and regiments of this brigade:

CONTINENTAL ARMY

VALLEY FORGE, DECEMBER 19, 1777—JUNE 18, 1778

GREENE'S DIVISION

MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE

WEEDON'S BRIGADE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE WEEDON

COMMANDING

13TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, PENNSYLVANIA LINE, COLONEL WALTER STEWART

(RAISED AS "STATE REGIMENT OF FOOT," MARCH 1, 1777, ATTACHED TO PENNSYLVANIA LINE AS 13TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 12, 1777; CONSOLIDATED WITH 2D REGIMENT INFANTRY, JULY 1, 1778)

2D REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES DABNEY

6TH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, COLONEL JOHN GIBSON

10TH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, COLONEL JOHN GREEN

14TH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DAVIS

Greene's Division.— The division to which these brigades belonged was commanded by the "fighting Quaker," Major-General Nathaniel Greene. He was only thirty-six years of age when he came to Valley Forge. Upon the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill the Rhode Island Legislature raised three regiments and made Greene a brigadier-general. He was selected by the



MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

From the original portrait owned by Mrs. William Benton Greene.

soldiers to welcome Washington, the commander-in-chief, and the two men became firm friends, Washington quickly recognizing his sterling abilities. He was made a major-general on the 9th of August, 1776, and while at Valley Forge became quartermaster-general, but reserved his right to command on the field of battle, for he was pre-eminently a soldier. "He began his serv-

ice at the breaking out of the war, and was never out of the harness until the end. He and Washington were the only general officers present at the siege of Boston who remained in the army until the British withdrew from the United States in 1783. He fought in every battle in which Washington commanded, except one, until he went South, with ever-increasing success and skill, and although he had no previous military experience whatsoever, he developed himself, by observation, study and reflection, not only into the strategist which he naturally was, but into a brilliant tactician as well—strategists are born, tacticians, largely, made. His tactics on the field of battle were as great as was his strategy in his campaigns. He was a man of impetuous, dashing nature, yet he schooled himself and so checked his natural impulses that he became the incarnation of caution. It is difficult to find anything to blame in his military work from the beginning, and impossible in those years in which he exercised independent command. His plans and his methods were molded largely after those of Washington himself. No man could be more wary, more prompt or more bold than he, when the exigency demanded the one course or the other."

For his splendid work at Eutaw Springs, Congress presented him with "a British stand of colors" and a gold medal. Two years later it resolved to present him two pieces of field ordnance taken from the British army, at the Cowpens, Augusta, or Eutaw, engraved with the substance of the commendations of the resolution.

Upon his death, Wayne wrote, "My dear friend, General Greene, is no more. He was great as a soldier, greater as a citizen, immaculate as a friend."

De Kalb's Division.—The next division of the American army, consisting of the brigades of Patterson and Learned, was commanded by Major-General Johann de Kalb. Baron de Kalb had won distinction in the Seven-Years War, and at the request of Franklin and Deane came to America to aid in the struggle for liberty. Congress made him a major-general in the Continental army on the 15th of September, 1777, four days after the Battle of Brandywine. In the Battle of Camden, in

which he commanded the Delaware and Maryland troops, he fought with a courage that was inspiring, but fell at last with sixteen wounds to die shortly after the battle in the hands of the British.

Patterson's Brigade.—Beyond Weedon's Brigade was that of John Patterson, a native of Connecticut, but a citizen of Massachusetts. Within eighteen hours after the news of the Battle of Lexington had been received he was on his way to Boston with a regiment of minute-men which he had quickly enrolled and equipped. In the trenches of Charlestown, and in the woods of Canada these men proved their heroism. Of the 600 men that left New York on the latter expedition only 220 returned. This remnant took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and the movements that followed, and came to Valley Forge to add another chapter to the account of their sufferings. Colonel Patterson had well earned the promotion which came to him on February 21, 1777, when he was made brigadier-general.

The marker bears the record of four Massachusetts regiments, as follows:

10TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL THOMAS MARSHALL

11TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL BENJAMIN TUPPER

12TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL SAMUEL BREWER

14TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL GAMALIEL BRADFORD

Among all the men encamped at Valley Forge there was no more picturesque group than that of the members of the 14th Regiment, nor any destined to become as famous. They were immortalized by Irving's apt description of them as "Colonel Glover's amphibious Marblehead regiment." Most of them were "Marblehead fishermen and sailors, hardy, adroit and weather-proof; trimly clad in blue jackets and trousers." In the famous retreat from Long Island it was these men upon whom Washington relied for the success of his plan to extricate the army from its perilous position, and they shared with him the glory of that achievement. In that dark, tempestuous Christmas night when Washington and his little army crossed the Delaware and at-

tacked the British at Trenton it was again this amphibious regiment which manned the boats, forcing them through the drifting ice, thus making that victory possible.

On land they won their laurels, too. In the second battle of Freeman's Farm "even the stolid Hessians expressed their amazement when they saw these brave Marbleheaders dash through the fire of grape and canister and over the dead bodies of their comrades, through the embrasures, over the cannon, with the same agility with which they formerly climbed to the main-top or traversed the backstays, bayoneting the cannoneers at their posts . . . Glover's troops evinced the coolness and agility of their attack, and showed that they could use the bayonet with as much skill and effect as the marline or handspike on board ship." After this they had to endure the more severe test of endurance upon these hills, but here again they proved themselves heroes by their patient suffering and indomitable spirit in the face of all discouragements.

The Maine Marker.—The State of Maine was the first outside of Pennsylvania to erect a memorial of its troops at Valley Forge. At the time of the Revolution its territory was included in the Colony of Massachusetts, but from it many men entered the ranks of the Continental army. The marker was dedicated October 17, 1907, being received on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania by William H. Sayen, President of the Valley Forge Commission. Inscription:

TO COMMEMORATE THE OFFICERS AND MEN FROM
THAT PART OF NEW ENGLAND NOW KNOWN AS THE
STATE OF MAINE, WHO SERVED IN MASSACHUSETTS
REGIMENTS IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY UNDER WASH-
INGTON AT VALLEY FORGE IN THE WINTER OF 1777-8,
SHARING THE HARDSHIPS THERE ENDURED, THIS MEMO-
RIAL IS ERECTED BY THE STATE OF MAINE, UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE MAINE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1907.

From this point there is a fine view of the hills upon which the army was encamped. Across the valley to the right, with its woodland setting, is the Washington Memorial Chapel,

then the Soldiers' Hut, and the Waterman Monument. At the end of the woodland stands the castle-like Defenders' Gate. Farther up the road is the Star Redoubt and General Huntington's headquarters. To the left of this is Huntington Redoubt. Between the redoubt and the Gulph Road were the huts of Huntington's and Conway's Brigades, while to the left of the old road was Maxwell's. Mount Joy, surmounted with the observatory, rises almost directly in front of the spectator. On its left slope is Washington Redoubt. On the hill farther to the left were encamped Wayne's and Scott's Brigades.

Learned's Brigade.—Next to Patterson's Brigade was Learned's Brigade of Massachusetts regiments. Wounded at Dorchester Heights, Ebenezer Larned or Learned, the son of a captain of rangers, was out of the service for nearly a year. In April he had been made a brigadier-general and as such commanded a brigade at Saratoga, where he and his troops distinguished themselves by their great bravery.

The marker bears the following inscription:

CONTINENTAL ARMY
VALLEY FORGE, DECEMBER 19, 1777; JUNE 18, 1778

DE KALB'S DIVISION
MAJOR-GENERAL BARON DE KALB

LEARNED'S BRIGADE
BRIGADIER-GENERAL EBENEZER LEARNED

COMMANDING
2ND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COL. JOHN BAILEY
8TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COL. MICHAEL JACKSON
9TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COL. JAMES WESSON

Glover's Brigade.—The last brigade on this ridge was commanded by Brigadier-General John Glover, after whom this part of the boulevard has been named. This is the third brigade of Massachusetts troops encamped here, and consisted of four regiments. One misses in these the old 21st, with whom Colonel Glover won fame, as the 14th this was now under the command of Patterson, as previously stated.

Gen. John Glover was one of the best drillmasters in the army. Despite his small stature he was able to inspire men with profound respect for his authority, and his tireless energy was used to advantage in perfecting military movements. At the outbreak of the Revolution he raised a thousand men and joined the army at Cambridge.

General Glover's Brigade consisted of four regiments, given on the tablet as follows:

1ST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL JOSEPH VOSE

4TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL WILLIAM SHEPARD

13TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH

15TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW

The Massachusetts Monument.—To the left of the boulevard stands the exedra erected by the State of Massachusetts in honor of her sons who served in the brigades on this crest. It is built of Barre granite. Above the seat is the legend:

ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETAM

On the ends are unsheathed swords with the dates 1777 and 1778. The arms of Massachusetts are in bronze on the face of the granite tablet, and below them is the following inscription:

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY A GRATEFUL COMMONWEALTH IN
MEMORY OF THE SOLDIERS OF MASSACHUSETTS WHO
SERVED AT VALLEY FORGE 19 DECEMBER 1777-
19 JUNE 1778

The exedra was dedicated November 18, 1911, the exercises being held in the Washington Memorial Chapel. These were in charge of Mr. Thomas Franklin Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms. After prayer by the chaplain of the day, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Mr. W. H. Sayen, President of the Valley Forge Park Commission, made the address of welcome, which was responded to by the Hon. Arthur S. Adams. The orator of the day was General Philip Reade, U. S. A., through whose zealous efforts the monument was erected.

A bronze tablet on the back of the exedra gives the names



THE MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENT.

and rank of one hundred and fifty-six officers of Massachusetts of the rank of captain or higher, who served at Valley Forge. This record was secured by General Reade, who spared neither time nor money in his efforts to make it complete.

The inscription is given in full:

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS WHO SERVED AT VALLEY FORGE, PA.,
UNDER HIS EXCELLENCY, GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
BETWEEN 19 DEC., 1777, AND 19 JUNE, 1778

GENERAL OFFICERS

BRIG.-GEN. HENRY KNOX, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY
BRIG.-GEN. JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM
BRIG.-GEN. JOHN PATERSON
BRIG.-GEN. JOHN GLOVER
BRIG.-GEN. EBENEZER LEARNED

ADJUTANT GENERALS, COL. TIMOTHY PICKERING,
COL. ALEXANDER SCAMMELL
CAPT. CALEB GIBBS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD

COL. JONATHAN BREWER
COL. THOMAS NIXON, 6TH MASS. INFANTRY,
LIEUT. COL. CALVIN SMITH, 6TH MASS. INFANTRY.

COL. JOHN CRANE, 3D ARTILLERY.
BRIG. MAJ. SAMUEL SHAW
CAPT. THOMAS SEWARD
CAPT. WINTHROP SARGENT, 3D CONTL. ARTILLERY.

COL. JOSEPH VOSE	CAPT. ABRAHAM TUCKERMAN
LIEUT. COL. ELIJAH VOSE	CAPT. ORRINGH STODDARD
MAJOR THOMAS COGSWELL	CAPT. MOSES ASHLEY
CAPT. ROBERT DAVIS	CAPT. JEREMIAH MILLER
CAPT. NATHANIEL CUSHING	CAPT. GEORGE SMITH
CAPT. ABRAHAM HUNT	

COL. WILLIAM SHEPARD	CAPT. REUBEN SLAYTON
LIEUT. COL. EBENEZER SPROUT	CAPT. THOMAS FISH
MAJ. SETH BANNISTER	CAPT. GEORGE WEBB
CAPT. CALEB KEEP	CAPT. ISAAC POPE
CAPT. LIBBEUS BALL	CAPT. JOB ALVORD
CAPT. MOSES KNAPP	CAPT. JOHN WRIGHT

13TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. EDW. WIGGLESWORTH	CAPT. NICHOLAS BLAISDELL
LIEUT. COL. DUDLEY COLEMAN	CAPT. DANIEL PILSBURY
MAJOR JOHN PORTER	CAPT. NATHANIEL ALEXANDER
CAPT. JOSEPH MCNALL	CAPT. NOAH ALLEN
CAPT. THOMAS WILLINGTON	CAPT. ISRAEL DAVIS
CAPT. AARON HAYNES	

15TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. TIMOTHY BIGELOW	CAPT. EDMUND MUNRO
LIEUT. COL. HENRY HASKELL	CAPT. ADAM MARTIN
CAPT. SYLVANUS SMITH	CAPT. JOSEPH HODGSKIN
CAPT. JOSHUA BROWN	CAPT. PAUL ELLIS
CAPT. WILLIAM GATES	CAPT. DANIEL BARNES

JOHN PATTERSON'S BRIGADE

10TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. THOMAS MARSHALL	CAPT. SAMUEL KING
LIEUT. COL. EPHRAIM JACKSON	CAPT. JOSIAH SMITH
MAJ. NATHANIEL WINSLOW	CAPT. AMASA SOPER
CAPT. JOHN THOMAS	CAPT. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL
CAPT. JACOB WALES	CAPT. WILLIAM WARNER
CAPT. BENJAMIN WALCUTT	

11TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. BENJAMIN TUPPER	CAPT. SAMUEL PAGE
LT. COL. NOAH MOULTON LITTE- FIELD	CAPT. DAVID WHEELWRIGHT
CAPT. MOSES GREENLEAF	CAPT. SAMUEL THOMS
SURGEONS MATE JOHN JONES	CAPT. BENJAMIN FARNUM
CAPT. BILLY PORTER	CAPT. GEORGE WHITE
	CAPT. RICHARD MAYBERRY

12TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. SAMUEL BREWER	CAPT. ELISHA BREWER
LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL CARLTON	CAPT. JOSIAH JENKINS
MAJ. TOBIAS FERNOLD	CAPT. JAMES DONNELL
CAPT. JOHN CHADWICK	CAPT. NATHAN WATKINS
CAPT. SILAS BURBANK	CAPT. DANIEL MERRILL

14TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. GAMALIEL BRADFORD	CAPT. THOMAS TURNER
LIEUT. COL. BARACHIAH BASSET	CAPT. JOHN RUSSELL
MAJ. ELNATHAN HASKELL	CAPT. JAMES COOPER
MAJ. SAMUEL TUBS	CAPT. JOSHUA EDDY
CAPT. ZABEDEE REDDING	CAPT. ISAIAH STETSON
CAPT. JOSEPH WADSWORTH	CAPT. JOHN LEMONT

EBENEZER LEARNED'S BRIGADE

2D MASS. INFANTRY

COL. JOHN BAILEY	CAPT. EPHRAIM BURR
MAJ. ANDREW PETERS	CAPT. ISAAC WARREN
CAPT. JUDAH ALDEN	CAPT. SAMUEL DARBY
CAPT. SETH DREW	CAPT. HUGH MAXWELL

CAPT. GEORGE DUNHAM

8TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. MICHAEL JACKSON	CAPT. BENJAMIN BROWN
LIEUT. COL. JOHN BROOKS	CAPT. JOHN BURNHAM
MAJ. WILLIAM HULL	CAPT. JOHN WILEY
CAPT. EBENEZER CLEAVELAND	CAPT. JAMES BANCROFT
CAPT. EPHRAIM CLEVELAND	CAPT. JAMES VARNUM
CAPT. JAMES KEITH	ADJT. JONATHAN ALLEN

9TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. JAMES WESSON	CAPT. JOHN BLANCHARD
LIEUT. COL. EZRA BADLAM	CAPT. ABRAHAM CHILDS
LIEUT. COL. JAMES MELLEN	CAPT. SAMUEL BARTLETT
SURGEON JOHN THOMAS	CAPT. NAHUM WARD
CAPT. NATHAN DIX	CAPT. SAMUEL CARR
CAPT. JOSEPH PETTINGILL	CAPT. AMOS COGSWELL

16TH MASS. INFANTRY

COL. HENRY JACKSON	CAPT. WILLIAM NORTH
LIEUT. COL. DAVID COBB	CAPT. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT
CAPT. JAMES JONES	CAPT. GAWEN BROWN
MAJ. JOHN STEELE TYLER	CAPT. THOMAS HUNT



THE NATIONAL ARCH.

The National Arch.—Years ago an appeal was made to Congress on behalf of Valley Forge, but in vain. The idea then was to make the encampment a National reservation. While this attempt failed, the growing interest in this historic site made it possible, especially after the State of Pennsylvania had done so much through the Valley Forge Park Commission, to hope for some National recognition. The Hon. Irving P. Wanger introduced a bill in Congress for the erection of two arches at a cost of \$50,000. These were to be placed at two of the entrances to the Park. The bill went to the Senate, and was amended by the substitution of one arch for two, and of \$100,000, instead of \$50,000.

“The act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, authorizes the erection upon the site of the encampment during the winter of 1777-1778 of the American Army at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, of a memorial arch in commemoration of the patriotism displayed and the suffering endured by General GEORGE WASHINGTON, his officers and men during said winter.

"The arch will be constructed of Milford pink granite, and will be beautifully carved and also enriched by bronze medallions.

"The arch will have a height of 60 feet and 9 inches, a width of 50 feet, and thickness of 19 feet, with an archway 21 feet wide and 32 feet and 9 inches high.

"The work is required to be completed by November, 1913."

Just beyond the marker of Glover's Brigade the boulevard is crossed by the Gulph Road, along which the army had moved from its last resting place. A mile away is the old "King of Prussia" tavern, which they passed on the march, and along the road are the old milestones, the last of which told the soldiers that Philadelphia was 18 miles distant.

It was along this road that the army was drawn up on the day that General Lee returned from his captivity in Philadelphia, and across this crest Washington and his officers escorted him in honor to the Headquarters.

The Gulph Road is the most direct route from this point to Washington's headquarters and the Reading station at Valley Forge. To reach these, turn to the right, follow the road over the hill to Washington Inn and turn to the right. To reach the Washington Memorial Chapel and Valley Forge Museum turn to the right at the schoolhouse, follow the Washington Lane to the River Road and turn to the right. Most visitors will prefer to follow the boulevard as it passes the Wayne Monument and other points of interest. A bridle path, beginning between the Gulph Road and the guardhouse, makes an attractive detour.

Poor's Brigade.—On the slopes to the right, at some distance from the Gulph Road, the New Hampshire and New York troops were encamped. They had as their commander one of the bravest men in the army, Enoch Poor, who was to become a martyr to the cause of liberty. In his honor the Commission has named this part of the boulevard "Brigadier-General Poor Avenue." He was described by Washington as "an officer of distinguished merit, who as a citizen and a soldier, had every claim to the esteem of his country." He came to Valley Forge from the defeat of Burgoyne, in which happy result he had taken

a distinguished part, leading the furious charge which broke the line of the British. His command had suffered terribly at Stillwater, two-thirds of the whole American loss in killed, wounded and missing being sustained by his brigade.

"I must beg leave to Request your Excellency to order the Clothing (or a part), now in your State Store, to be sent to Camp for the 2nd and 4th York Regts.; for it is beyond Description to Conceive what the men Suffer, for want of Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, Breeches and Hats. I have upwards of Seventy men unfit for Duty, only for want of the articles of Clothing; Twenty of which have no Breeches at all, so that they are obliged to take their Blankets to Cover their Nakedness, and as many without a Single Shirt, Stocking or Shoe; about Thirty fit for Duty; the Rest Sick or lame, and God knows it won't be long before they will all be laid up, as the poor Fellows are obliged to fitch wood and water on their Backs, half a mile with bare legs in Snow or mud."

Thus wrote Col. Philip van Cortlandt to Governor Clinton on the 13th of February pleading for the poor men who were encamped here. What he says about the water supply was only too true, for the nearest spring is Todd's, down in the valley.

Upon the marker the Commission has placed a tablet giving the following information about the regiments in the brigade:

1ST REGIMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY, COLONEL JOSEPH CILLEY

2D REGIMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY, COLONEL NATHAN HALE

3D REGIMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY, COLONEL ALEXANDER
SCAMMELL

2D REGIMENT, NEW YORK INFANTRY, COLONEL PHILIP CORTLANDT

4TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK INFANTRY, COLONEL HENRY LIVINGSTON

Col. Nathan Hale is, of course, not to be confounded with Capt. Nathan Hale, whose capture and execution as a spy make a sad chapter in the history of the Revolution. His execution took place in New York, September 22, 1776. Even Colonel Hale, who was a New Hampshire man, and, like his namesake,

from Connecticut, died a martyr's death, was not at Valley Forge. He was captured in the Battle of Hubbardton, July 7, 1777, and died in prison, September 23, 1780.

This was the brigade of famous colonels.

In the Battle of Saratoga one cannon was taken and retaken five times, so fierce was the conflict. Colonel Cilley, commander of the first regiment, finally leaped upon it, waved his sword, and "dedicating the gun to the American cause," fired it upon the British with their own ammunition with fearful effect.

During Lafayette's visit to New Hampshire in 1824 an old veteran called upon him for a sentiment, and the response was "Light-infantry Poor, and Yorktown Scammel." Both were New Hampshire men, and both had given their lives for their country. Scammel was encamped here until he was made adjutant-general, and as such became a member of Washington's official family, January 5, 1778. One has described him as "the knight *sans peur et sans reproche* of the Revolution." He was the same height as Washington, 6 feet 2 inches, and was proportioned as an Apollo. At Yorktown he was captured by the Hessians and so wounded after his capture as to die from the effects of the murderous treatment. Brave, able and chivalrous he was dearly beloved in the army.

Weems tells of the storming of two redoubts before Yorktown which were carried immediately. "The British called for quarters: A voice of death was heard, 'Remember poor Scammel!' 'Remember, gentlemen, you are Americans!' was rejoined by the commander; and instantly the points of the American bayonets were thrown up towards heaven."

Colonel Livingston and Colonel van Cortlandt, after distinguished services, were honored with the rank of brigadier-general at the close of the war, and both took part in the welcome extended to Lafayette on his visit to America in 1824.

Wayne's Brigade.—The two columns rising to the right and left of the boulevard were erected by the State of Pennsylvania to mark the beginning of the encampment of the Pennsylvania Line. These are of granite, surmounted by bronze

eagles. On the bases are to be set four bronze bas-reliefs of Generals Armstrong, Muhlenberg, Cadwalader, St. Clair, Harman, Irvine, Mifflin and Reed, Pennsylvania's contribution to the War of the Revolution. The sculptor is Mr. Bush-Brown.

Thatcher, in his journal, describes the Pennsylvanians as "remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats." He also speaks of their great skill with the rifle, but this may have been the exception rather than the rule. General Wayne, their commander, at any rate, was not greatly impressed with the value of the rifle. In a letter to Richard Peters, Secretary of War, he says: "I don't like rifles. I would almost as soon face an enemy with a good musket and bayonet without ammunition, as with ammunition without a bayonet, for although there are not many instances of bloody bayonets, yet I am confident that one bayonet keeps off another, and for want of which the Chief of the Defeats we have met with ought in a great measure to be attributed."

Wayne also considered a soldier's uniform another great element in successful warfare, as he declares in a letter to Washington: "I must acknowledge," he says, "that I have an insuperable bias in favor of an elegant uniform and soldierly appearance; so much so, that I would rather risk my life and reputation at the head of the same men in an attack, clothed and appointed as I could wish, merely with bayonets and a single charge of ammunition, than to take them as they appear in common, with sixty rounds of cartridges." Washington fully endorsed this, saying, "I agree perfectly with you as to the importance of dress."

Both bayonets and uniforms were scarce articles at Valley Forge. Until Steuben came the soldiers used the former for spits. The latter were chiefly rags. Earlier in 1777 Wayne wrote that in one of his regiments the soldiers "never received any uniform except hunting shirts, which are worn out, and altho' a body of fine men, yet from being in rags and badly armed they are viewed with contempt by the other troops, and begin to despise themselves." He made frantic efforts to clothe

his troops, even purchasing the cloth needed, but to no effect. At one time the supplies could not be forwarded to the camp because the council had failed to fix the time for shipment, and on another occasion the clothes were held because buttons were needed. Wayne himself had formerly appeared dressed with exemplary neatness, but here, that he might not make the rags



MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

of his poor soldiers appear more conspicuous, he wore "a dingy red coat, a black cravat and tarnished hat."

Wayne was deeply moved by the sufferings of his men and did all in his power to relieve them. Here is a portion of a letter to the Secretary of War in which he tells of some of the horrors of this camp: "I am not fond of danger, but I would most cheerfully agree to enter into action, once every week, in

place of visiting each hut of my encampment (which is my constant practice) and where objects strike my eye whose wretched condition beggars all description. . . . For God's sake give us, if you can't give us anything else, give us linen that we may be Enabled to preserve the poor Worthy fellows from the Ver-



THE PENNSYLVANIA COLUMNS.

min that are now devouring them. . . . Some hundreds we have buried who have died of a disorder produced by want of Clothing."

The Second Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Butler, occupied the ground nearest to the memorial columns, and on the right of the boulevard are still to be seen the marks of their huts. The marker gives this information in regard to this brigade:

SECOND BRIGADE
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM BUTLER

COMMANDING

4TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM BUTLER

RAISED JANUARY 11, 1777; MUSTERED OUT NOVEMBER 3, 1783

5TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, COLONEL FRANCIS JOHNSTON

RAISED JANUARY 1, 1777; MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 1, 1783

8TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, COLONEL DANIEL BRODHEAD

RAISED JULY 20, 1776; MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 17, 1781

11TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, COLONEL RICHARD HAMPTON

RAISED OCTOBER 25, 1776

CONSOLIDATED WITH 10TH REGIMENT INFANTRY JUNE 24, 1778

To the east of the Second Brigade was encamped the First, under Colonel Thomas Hartley. It consisted of the following regiments: First Regiment Infantry, Colonel James Chambers; raised July 1, 1776; mustered out November 3, 1783. Second Regiment Infantry, Colonel Henry Bicker; raised October 25, 1776; mustered out November 3, 1785. Seventh Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel David Grier; raised January 1, 1777; mustered out January 17, 1781. Tenth Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Hubley; raised October 25, 1776; mustered out January 17, 1781. Hartley's Additional Regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan Connor; raised January 11, 1777; consolidated with Eleventh Regiment Infantry, January 13, 1779.

Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne.—The Pennsylvanians were honored in having as their commander one of the greatest and most popular men of the Revolution, Anthony Wayne. He was a born fighter, and it was said "where Wayne went there was a fight always; that was his business." His unexpected successes in perilous enterprises won for him the title of "Mad," but he was far from the rash man many imagine him to have been. Washington called him "prudent," and a study of his life reveals the fact that he had a cool head as well as impetuous valor, and was withal sagacious and tactful. The spirit of the man is reflected it seems to me in two of his sayings, both addressed to Washington: "It is not in our power to Command Success, but it is in our power to produce a Convic-

tion to the world that we deserve it," and "General, I'll storm hell, if you plan it."

Wayne was born at Easttown, only a few miles away, and knew this country well. To the south, near the Centreville road, was his headquarters while at Valley Forge. The Sons of the Revolution have placed a marker on the road, which tells the visitor that "600 yards east from this stone is the headquarters of Major-General Anthony Wayne."

The Wayne Statue.—The equestrian statue of Major-General Anthony Wayne was erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at a cost of \$30,000, through a Commission consisting of Col. John P. Nicholson, Richard M. Cadwalader, Esq., and John Armstrong Herman, Esq. It was dedicated on the 20th of June, 1908, with impressive ceremonies, in which the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, took part. The orator of the day was the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D.

H. K. Bush-Brown was the sculptor who has been most successful in his effort to present Wayne as the ideal warrior, such as "every man in arms should wish to be."

A replica of the statue has been erected at Stony Point, N. Y.

The bronze tablets bear the arms of the State and the following inscriptions:

ANTHONY WAYNE

COLONEL CHESTER COUNTY BATTALION OF MINUTE MEN, JULY 21, 1775

COLONEL 4TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY BATTALION, JANUARY 3, 1776

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CONTINENTAL ARMY, FEBRUARY 21, 1777, TO
NOVEMBER 3, 1783

BREVETTED MAJOR-GENERAL SEPTEMBER 30, 1783

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY THAT THE THANKS OF CONGRESS BE PRESENTED TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL WAYNE FOR HIS BRAVE, PRUDENT AND SOLDIERLY CONDUCT IN THE SPIRITED AND WELL-CONDUCTED ATTACK ON STONY POINT; THAT A GOLD MEDAL EMBLEMATICAL OF THE ACTION BE STRUCK AND PRESENTED TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL WAYNE."



THE WAYNE MONUMENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF UNITED STATES ARMY,
MARCH 5, 1792, TO DECEMBER 15, 1796

CHAIRMAN OF THE CHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE, 1774
DEPUTY TO THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, 1774
MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1774, 1784-1785
DELEGATE TO THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, 1775
MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1775-1776
MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS, 1783
MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION, 1787
BORN IN CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 1, 1745
DIED AT PRESQU' ISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 15, 1796

"LEAD ME FORWARD"—WAYNE AT STONY POINT

A Soldier's Hospital.—To the north of the Wayne statue, protected by the hill, stood one of the brigade hospitals, and on its site the Park Commission has built a reproduction of the original. As it is completely furnished it is well worth visiting. A path to the right of the statue leads to it.

In the orders of January 13, 1778, are the following directions for the erection of the hospitals "The Flying Hospital Hutts are to be 15 feet wide and 25 long in the clear and the story at least 9 feet high to be covered with boards or Shingles only without any dirt, Windows made on each side and a Chimney at one end, Two Such Hospitals are to be made for each Brigade at or near the Center and if the ground permit of it not more than 100 yards distance from the Brigade."

Two days later the Quartermaster-General was "positively ordered to provide Straw for the use of the Troops and the Surgeons to see that the sick when they are ordered to the Hutts assigned for the Hospital are plentyfully suplied with this article." From the orders of April 17th we learn that the regimental quartermasters were "directed to go Into the Country, and make contracts with proper Persons for bringing in Milk and other Necessaries for the Sick."

Dr. Waldo, one of the surgeons at Valley Forge, has left

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE,

GENERAL and COMMANDER in CHIEF of the FORCES
of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY Virtue of the Power and Direction to Me especially given, I hereby enjoin and require all Persons residing within seventy Miles of my Head Quarters to thresh one Half of their Grain by the 1st Day of February, and the other Half by the 1st Day of March next ensuing, on Pain, in Case of Failure, of having all that shall remain in Sheaves after the Period above mentioned, seized by the Commissaries and Quarter-Masters of the Army, and paid for as Straw.

GIVEN *under my Hand, at Head Quarters, near
the Valley Forge, in Philadelphia County, this 20th
Day of December, 1777.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
ROBERT H. HARRISON, Sec'y.

LANCASTER: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

A VALLEY FORGE BROADSIDE.

From the original in the possession of the Historical Society
of Pennsylvania.

this description of the sick soldier as he knew him: "There comes a Soldier—His bare feet are seen thro' his worn Shoes—his legs nearly naked from the tatter'd remains of an only pair of stockings—his Breeches not sufficient to cover his Nakedness—his shirt hanging in Strings—his hair dishevell'd—his face meagre—his whole appearance pictures a person forsaken & discouraged. He comes, and crys with an air of wretchedness & despair—I am Sick—my feet lame—my legs are sore—my body cover'd with this tormenting Itch—my cloaths are worn out—my Constitution broken—my former Activity is exhausted by fatigue, hunger & Cold—I fail fast, I shall soon be no more! and all the reward I shall get will be—'Poor Will is dead.'"

Mr. Bolton says that "From the records of the general hospital at Sunbury, Penn., for 1777-80, it appears that about four-tenths of the patients (not counting the convalescents) were the wounded; about three-tenths suffered from diarrhœa or dysentery, and one-tenth from rheumatism. To state this in another form, lack of proper food and shelter crippled the army as much as did the fire of the enemy." Here at Valley Forge small-pox must be added to the list, as well as the itch. In such a camp filth was a large factor in disease and death. The smoke of gunpowder and pitch daily might conceal its presence for awhile, but it remained to do its deadly work.

The hut is furnished with cots and an operating table, and a plentiful supply of herbs is suspended from the ceiling.

Remains of the brigade bake ovens have been found close by. These were a necessity, as this brigade was so far distant from the bakehouse.

Those who desire to avoid the detour of the boulevard should not return to the monument, but follow the path to the left upon leaving the hospital. Within a short distance the path emerges from the woodland and Mount Joy appears to the north-east, with the boulevard close at hand.

Those who can afford the time, however, should retrace their steps in order to have the view from the hill beyond the monument.

Scott's Brigade.—This strategic point was occupied by General Scott's Brigade. The line of earthworks is plainly seen

above the boulevard. The steps from the boulevard lead up to a lunette upon which the Commission has planted a battery, thus telling the use of the earthwork. Like Washington, Charles Scott had learned his first lessons of war in the ill-fated expedition under Braddock, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer. At the outbreak of the war he raised the first company south of the James River, and was made colonel of the 3d Virginia Battalion. At the conference of officers at Whitmarsh



KNOX'S HEADQUARTERS.

to decide whether an attack should be made on Philadelphia, he voted with the minority in the affirmative. The others of the same opinion were Lord Stirling, Wayne and Woodford. His bravery was unquestioned, and at Monmouth he was the last to leave the field.

From this point there is a beautiful view of the rich farmlands and the Valley Forge hills. A grand panorama of the famous Chester Valley lies before one. To the right is Mount Joy, and directly in the foreground of the picture is General

Knox's headquarters—a white house with red roof. The fields between and a long way beyond belong to the Hon. Philander C. Knox's "Valley Forge Farm." His residence lies in the valley beyond, the old farmhouse being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tindle.

General Knox's Headquarters.—Naturally one recalls the romance of General Knox and his young wife, who lived here during the time of the encampment. She was the daughter of the Secretary of the province of Massachusetts, who was a strong Tory. Lucy Flucker was the belle of Massachusetts, and when her love for John Knox, the poor bookseller, was discovered her incensed father told her she must decide between her family and her lover. The choice had already been made, and the young lovers were married, her family soon leaving the country. After the battles of Lexington and Concord, Knox gave up his business and entered the army, his devoted wife following him through all the campaigns.

When Washington took command of the army he was sadly in need of cannon. The young Boston bookseller's suggestion to obtain a supply from the forts on Lake George and the Canadian frontier was ridiculed, but in a personal interview the enthusiastic patriot convinced Washington of the feasibility of the plan and Knox was given permission to carry it out. The result approved Washington's judgment of the man. Through almost trackless forests he dragged the cannon, fifty five in all, hundreds of miles to the camp at Boston, where he was received amid the acclamations of the troops. His reward was a commission as a brigadier-general of artillery, and, better far, the friendship of Washington, whose constant companion he became.

Mrs. Knox was a close friend of the Commander-in-Chief and his wife, both of whom came to rely upon her judgment. "In social and ceremonial affairs she was the arbiter in the army, and afterward the chief adviser of Mrs. Washington in New York and Philadelphia." Here she helped in the sewing and knitting at the headquarters, and by her spirit and cheer-

ful endurance of privation greatly encouraged the suffering soldiers.

The boulevard makes a sharp curve round the extremity of the hill before descending to cross to Mount Joy.

Here the Commission has placed a marker, giving the following information:

SCOTT'S BRIGADE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES SCOTT

COMMANDING

ADDITIONAL INFANTRY REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA LINE, COLONEL

JOHN PATTON

(RAISED JANUARY 11, 1777; CONSOLIDATED WITH 11TH REGIMENT
INFANTRY, JANUARY 13, 1779)

4TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY

8TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY, COLONEL ABRAHAM BOWMAN

12TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY

VIRGINIA REGIMENT INFANTRY-AT-LARGE, COLONEL WILLIAM GRAYSON

This point gives one of the best views of the wooded slopes of what might have been the last stand for American liberty. Washington Redoubt occupies the commanding position just above the point where the boulevard crosses the Centreville Road. To the left of this lay Woodford's Brigade, the site being indicated near enough by the narrow clearing.

Directly in front, on leaving the marker, one can see the Waterman Monument, and above it on the hill the Cloister of the Colonies and the Washington Memorial Chapel, and to the left, the Defenders' Gate.

Monument to the Unknown Dead.—At the sharp curve in the boulevard, Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has erected a monument to the unknown dead at Valley Forge. The massive block of granite, standing near where the faded flags and rough stones mark the graves of unknown soldiers of the Revolution, and near the spot

marked by the Commission as a burial ground, is most impressive. The bronze tablet bears this inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
UNKNOWN SOLDIERS
BURIED AT VALLEY FORGE
1777 — 1778
ERECTED BY
VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



WASHINGTON REDOUBT FROM THE RIGHT LINE BOULEVARD.

This monument was dedicated June 18, 1911, when the oration was delivered by the Rev. Charles H. Rorer, D.D. The introductory address was made by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. Mrs. Joseph Fornance, Regent of the Valley Forge

Chapter, unveiled the stone, assisted by Mrs. F. I. Naile and Mrs. Wilfrid Stauffer, and made the speech of presentation. The monument was accepted by Mr. William H. Sayen, President of the Valley Forge Park Commission, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. The chaplain of the day was the Rev. W. Herbert Burk.

Between the boulevard and the Centreville Road lies the burial ground, while to the right is the site of General Knox's stables. The Artillery Park was located on the ground along the Washington Lane.

The Centreville Road, to the left, is the most direct route to Devon, three miles away. Visitors desiring to reach the Valley Creek Road should turn to the left, follow the Centreville Road as far as the first house on the right, turn to the right, pass General Knox's headquarters, and turn to the right at the creek. This makes a delightful route to Washington's headquarters.

Washington Lane, which passes in front of the inner line of fortifications, passes the site of General Knox's Artillery, the Camp School and the Grand Parade, and is the most direct route to the Valley Forge Museum of American History and the Washington Memorial Chapel. Turn to the right at the end of the lane.

The Camp Road, the first to the left at Washington Redoubt, passes the site of a blacksmith shop, the site of Washington's Marquee, Maxwell's Brigade and Conway's Brigades terminates at Washington Lane near the River Road.

The second road to the left at Washington Redoubt is the Inner Line Boulevard, the route described after the Washington Lane and Camp Road.

THE WASHINGTON LANE AND CAMP ROAD.

VISITORS to the Washington Memorial Chapel and Valley Forge Museum who have not time to make the longer tour of the camp should return to Washington Lane, and turn to the left. The Lane runs along the entire front of the fortifications from Huntington Redoubt to Washington Redoubt. The former is plainly seen standing out from the hillside on the right. To the south of it was General Huntington's brigade of Connecticut troops. The Camp Road has been continued across the Gulph Road to a point near the River Road. This runs close by the marker of Huntington's Brigade.

Huntington's Brigade.—When Congress asked for eighty-eight regiments of infantry it decided to call upon Connecticut for eight of them. That State not only gave this large percentage, and more, of the men required, but also furnished supplies so bountifully as to win the title of "the Provision State." Washington wrote to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull telling of the dire need of the army and at once the Committee of Safety provided \$200,000 with which to purchase "live beef" to be sent to Valley Forge. The first drove to reach the camp was devoured in five days.

Connecticut deserves high honor for the way in which her soldiers were cared for while in the field. In a letter to Governor Trumbull Washington said: "Among the troops returned unfit for duty for want of clothing, none of your State are included. The care of your legislature in providing for their men is highly laudable, and reflects the greatest honor upon their patriotism and humanity."

Much of this credit was due to the zealous patriotism and shrewd business ability of the old Governor, whose sterling qualities won the love and honor of the Commander-in-Chief. In his difficulties he was wont to appeal to Governor Trumbull with the remark, "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan has to say." This is supposed to have been the origin of the familiar personification of the United States as "Brother Jonathan."

Although the Connecticut troops were well clad, they had to suffer with the whole army on account of the disordered commissary department. On the 22d of December, General Huntington wrote as follows to Washington: "I received an order to hold my brigade in readiness to march. Fighting would be far preferable to starving. My brigade are out of provisions nor can the commissary obtain any meat. I am exceedingly sorry in being the bearer of complaints to Headquarters. I have used every argument my imagination can invent to make the soldiers easy, but I despair of being able to do it much longer."

The site of the encampment is marked by the Park Commission which furnishes the following information in regard to the brigade:

HUNTINGTON'S BRIGADE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

COMMANDING

1ST REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
SAMUEL PRENTICE

2D REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT INFANTRY, COLONEL CHARLES WEBB

5TH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT INFANTRY, COLONEL PHILIP B. BRADLEY

7TH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT INFANTRY, COLONEL HEMAN SWIFT

Conway's Brigade—The Conway Cabal.—Next to Huntington's Brigade was Conway's. The site of this is marked by the battery, placed by the Park Commission on the remains of a redoubt, and behind it the marker, with this inscription:

CONTINENTAL ARMY

VALLEY FORGE, DECEMBER 19, 1777—JUNE 18, 1778

STIRLING'S DIVISION

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD STIRLING

PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE

COMMANDING

3D REGIMENT INFANTRY, COLONEL THOMAS CRAIG

RAISED JANUARY 1. 1777; MUSTERED OUT NOVEMBER 3, 1783

6TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSIAH HARMAR
RAISED JANUARY 1, 1777; MUSTERED OUT JUNE 1, 1783

9TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE NAGEL
RAISED OCTOBER 25, 1776; MUSTERED OUT JANUARY 17, 1781

12TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, COLONEL WILLIAM COOKE
RAISED OCTOBER 1, 1776; CONSOLIDATED WITH 3D REGIMENT INFANTRY,
JULY 1, 1778

This was Conway's Brigade. His name is inseparably connected with Valley Forge on account of the dastardly intrigue in which he was engaged with Gates and others to supplant Washington. Gates had been successful in his efforts to displace Schuyler, and had taken to himself the glory of the victory over Burgoyne, and now sought Washington's office. He found favor in high places and a ready tool in Thomas Conway, an Irish adventurer, who had spent much time in France and who had been piqued at Washington's opposition to his undeserved rapid advancement in the army. Colonel Wilkinson, aide-de-camp to General Gates, told one of Lord Stirling's staff of a letter which Conway had written to Gates. Lord Stirling reported the matter to Washington, who promptly wrote to Conway as follows: "Sir,—A letter which I received last night contained the following paragraph: 'In a letter from General Conway to General Gates, he says, *Heaven has determined to save your country, or a weak General and bad counsellors would have ruined it.*' I am, sir, your humble servant George Washington."

The attempts of the principals to exculpate themselves blazoned abroad their perfidy and increased the prestige of Washington. The attempt to corrupt Lafayette failed, and the "Conway Cabal," as it was called, utterly collapsed after the fiasco of the much-heralded invasion of Canada. Conway's conditional resignation was unconditionally accepted by Congress. Later he was wounded by General Cadwalader in a duel, and under the impression that he would not live he wrote a letter of apology to Washington. His wound was not mortal, and on his recovery he returned to France.

Colonel Malcom's regiment was added to the brigade by Washington on October 11th. This fact is of interest because

it helps us locate "Little Burr," as he was called, the story of whose ruined life forms one of the saddest pages in American history. As lieutenant-colonel in Malcom's regiment he was encamped on this hillside, although much of his time seems to have been spent at Gulph Mills, in command of the picket, where he ruled with a firm hand and won the hatred of his men. He was strongly prejudiced against Washington, whom he disliked. Alexander Hamilton, whom he killed in a duel years after, was at this time one of Washington's aides.

Here, too, we must place James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. He was a lieutenant in the 3d Virginia Regiment, and was among the wounded at Trenton. He took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and while the army was encamped at Whitemarsh he was made aide-de-camp to Gen. James Alexander, claimant to the earldom of Stirling, and commonly known as Lord Stirling. Major Monroe resigned on December 20, 1778, and his military services concluded with an assignment to duty by Thomas Jefferson.

The Park Commission has located a blacksmith shop a few feet back of the marker.

The Old Schoolhouse.—At the intersection of the Gulph Road and Washington Lane stand two schoolhouses, that to the east being the Camp School, used by the children of the district, while that to the left was used by the troops as a hospital. It was built in 1705 by Letitia Aubrey, the second daughter of William Penn. The Park Commission has restored the building to its original condition, and thus speaks of its work: "The desks and benches around the walls of the building with the Master's desk erected upon the platform, as in 'ye olden style,' have been placed in their proper positions, and thus the young of the present have an object lesson as to the manner with which the inculcation of the youth with the rudiments of education was imparted in earlier days." Since it was opened to the public, May 15, 1908, it has attracted large numbers of the visitors to the park, who have found it well worth seeing. An interesting collection of relics dug up in the Park is on exhibition.

To the right of the walk there is a small cannon, a four-pounder, from the palmetto fort on Sullivan's Island, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. After doing service in its defense it was used on a Continental privateer.

Washington Redoubt is little more than a quarter of a mile beyond the schoolhouse, and between them was the artillery park. Those who have the time will do well if, instead of continuing



THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE.

by the Washington Lane, they return to the Gulph Road and turn to the left. A quarter of a mile from the lane turn to the left on the Camp Road.

Maxwell's Brigade.—At the corner the Park Commission has placed a marker to show the location of the New Jersey troops which occupied this ground. The tablet gives the following information:

SULLIVAN'S DIVISION
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN

MAXWELL'S BRIGADE
BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL

COMMANDING

1ST NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, COLONEL MATHIAS OGDEN
2D NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, COLONEL ISRAEL SHREVE
3D NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, COLONEL ELIAS DAYTON
4TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN

Col. William Maxwell was elected brigadier-general on October 23, 1776, to command what was known as the "Second Establishment," consisting of four battalions. Colonel Maxwell had entered the service of New Jersey upon the first call for troops issued October 9, 1775. At that time William Alexander, titular Lord Stirling, was made colonel of the First, or Eastern, Battalion, while Maxwell commanded the Second.

It is interesting to read of the enlistment of the First Establishment, which served in the Hudson Valley and Canada. The men enlisted for a year, and were to be paid five dollars a calendar month. As a bounty each private was allowed "one felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and shoes, 'the men to find their own arms.'" A dollar a week was allowed for subsistence "whilst in quarters" and one and one-third dollars "whilst on march to join the army." It took so long to find arms and clothing for the troops that it was not until January that Colonel Maxwell could report at Albany to General Schuyler. At Ticonderoga an inspection was made in October, when it was reported that the men were "destitute of many articles of dress, supplies of every kind they want, but shoes and stockings they are in the last necessity for, many having neither to their feet." Evidently this did not dampen the ardor of the men, for many re-enlisted and thus became the nucleus of the "Second Establishment," that which encamped here. As the troops were reported as "sadly in need of clothing" at the time of the Battle of Monmouth, their condition in this camp must have been deplorable.

The sufferings which Maxwell's men endured at Valley Forge in common with the rest of the army were nothing new. Valley Forge only repeated their experiences at Morristown during the previous winter. Washington writing on his birthday in '77 to Commissary Irvine said: "The cry of want of Provisions comes to me from all Quarters. General Maxwell writes word that his men are starving."



SITE OF MAXWELL'S BRIGADE.

They were ready, however, to give a good account of themselves in the movements preceding the winter encampment. They formed the vanguard of the army which entered Delaware when the destination of General Howe was discovered, and occupied this dangerous position with honor. At Chadd's Ford and Birmingham Meeting House they made a gallant fight against overwhelming odds, and fought their way to Chester.

From Chester to Valley Forge they followed the fortunes of the American army, leaving their quota of dead in the fields of Germantown.

The New Jersey Monument.—The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to commemorate the services of the men of New Jersey who served in the Revolution. This is the fourth State, outside of Pennsylvania, to take such action.

Site of Washington's Marquee.—A short distance beyond the New Jersey marker there is a road to the right, leading up to the Inner Line Boulevard. By continuing on the Camp Road another road is soon reached, having the same termination. To the left of this point the Park Commission has located Washington's Marquee.

Washington's First Headquarters.—When the army went into camp Washington did not establish his headquarters in any of the farmhouses in the neighborhood, but had his marquee placed on this hillside in close proximity to the artillery park. This seems to be borne out by the first Valley Forge orders—"The Guards to parade near the park." His intention had been to make his permanent quarters with the soldiers, as he did until Christmas Day.

Washington's quarters consisted of two tents, one a large banqueting tent, capable of seating forty or fifty persons, and a smaller tent for his personal use. The former is owned by the Government and the latter is now in the Valley Forge Museum, and is the greatest relic of Washington at Valley Forge. A description of this tent will be found in the account of the Washington Memorial Chapel and the Valley Forge Museum. These buildings lie to the northeast and are plainly visible from this point.

The decision to encamp here had been reached only after a long and tedious argument into which we need not enter. The decision was met with a protest from the Assembly of Pennsylvania, whose members considered it the duty of Washington to keep the field throughout the winter. He was stung



From a photograph. Copyright 1911, by W. Herbert Burk

WASHINGTON'S MARQUEE.
Now in the Valley Forge Museum of American History.

to the quick by this utter lack of consideration for the men under him and addressed a long letter to the President of Congress. Washington has sometimes been regarded as passionless, but these are the words of a man thoroughly aroused: "We have," he says, "by a field-return this day (December 23d) made no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked. By the same return it appears that our whole strength in Continental troops, including the eastern brigades, which have joined us since the surrender of General Burgoyne, exclusive of the Maryland troops sent to Wilmington, amounts to no more than eight thousand two hundred in camp fit for duty; notwithstanding which, and that since the 4th instant, our numbers fit for duty, from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly on account of blankets (numbers having been obliged, and still are, to sit up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way), have decreased near two thousand men.

"We find gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter quarters or not (for I am sure no resolution of mine would warrant the remonstrance), reproaching the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; and moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be, which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior one, in all respects well-appointed and provided for a winter's campaign, within the city of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania and Jersey. . . . I can assure these gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

While reading these words one is reminded of Lowell's tribute to Washington:

Dumb for himself, unless it were to God,
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent,
Tramping the snow to coral where they trod,
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content.

In these few lines the poet has told the story of Valley Forge and its hero.

In the "Memoirs of Chevalier de Pontgibaud there is an interesting description of Washington as he appeared at Valley Forge. "Washington," says he, "was intended by nature for a great position—his appearance alone gave confidence to the timid, and imposed respect on the bold. He possessed also those external advantages which a man born to command should have; tall stature, a noble face, gentleness in his glance, amenity in his language, simplicity in his gestures and expression. A calm, firm bearing harmonized perfectly with these attributes. . . . He appeared to be about forty. He dressed in the most simple manner, without any of the marks distinctive of a commanding officer."

The West Chester State Normal School has in its possession a portrait of Washington which was painted here by Charles Willson Peale, at that time an officer in the army. It is painted on bedticking.

General Knox's Artillery.—The next point of interest along the Camp Road is the site of General Knox's Artillery. Close to the road stood the camp blacksmith shop. In front of this was placed the artillery, and here the Commission has placed a battery. Between the Camp Road and the Washington Lane the marks of the soldiers' huts have been found. These roads meet at the beginning of the Inner Line Boulevard at Washington Redoubt.



Copyright, 1902, by Jesse E. Phillips.

WASHINGTON.

Painted at Valley Forge by Charles Wilson Peale.

THE INNER LINE BOULEVARD.

The Inner Line Boulevard begins at Fort Washington and follows the line of the earthworks. It is one of the most delightful drives in the park. Pedestrians will find a shorter route by entering the woodland to the right of the redoubt. The path



WASHINGTON REDOUBT.

leads up the hillside, crosses the boulevard and continues to the observatory on Mount Joy. In front of the line of earthworks it passes a rifle pit. This will be seen to the right of the path.

Washington Redoubt.—Washington Redoubt, one of the most important defenses of the American army at Valley Forge, is well worth a visit. The old earthwork has been restored by

the Commission, which has also built observation platforms, so that visitors can see its outline without treading down the embankment. The redoubt is of small size, its longest side being less than a hundred feet. The traverse, the earthwork which divides it into two parts, is seventy-five feet long. This was intended to protect its defenders from an enfilading fire. A lunette to the west of the redoubt is marked by cannon.

The ground falls away steeply from the boulevard on the left, and through the trees are charming views of the Chester Valley.

Woodford's Brigade.—On the right of the boulevard the Commission has located the sites of soldiers' huts. These were probably occupied by the men of Gen. William Woodford's Brigade. When the Virginia troops assembled at Williamsburg in the autumn of 1775 he was chosen colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, having established for himself a reputation as a soldier in the French and Indian War. The choice was a wise one. At Hampton Roads and Great Bridge he and his Virginians acquitted themselves with honor in the struggle with Lord Dunmore. His ability was recognized, and in 1777 he was appointed brigadier-general and given command of the First Virginia Brigade. Although he was wounded in the hand at the Battle of Brandywine, he took part in the Battle of Germantown, and was with the army in its encampment here.

This hillside will ever be revered as the camping ground of John Marshall, who as soldier, author, jurist and statesman faithfully served his country, and by his wisdom laid deep and firm the foundation of constitutional liberty in America. He was only twenty-two years old when his regiment, the Eleventh Virginia, came to this spot, but already he was giving evidence of those rare qualities and great ability with which he was endowed. Disputes among his fellow officers were referred to him for settlement, and his judgments were so fair and his reasons for them so sound that they were generally accepted as final. Officially he was employed as Deputy Judge Advocate, and in this position formed the friendship of Washington and Hamilton.

One of his companions has thus described some of their ex-

periences here: "Most of the officers gave to their almost naked soldiers nearly the whole of their clothing, reserving only that they themselves had on. Slaughter was reduced to a single shirt. While this was being washed, he wrapped himself in a blanket. From the breast of his only shirt he had wristbands and a collar made to complete his uniform for parade. Many of his brother officers were still worse off, having no undergarment at all; and not one soldier in five had a blanket. . . . Washington daily invited the officers, in rotation, to dine with him at his private table; but, for want of decent clothing, few were enabled to attend. Slaughter being so much better provided, frequently went in place of others, that, as he said, 'his regiment might be represented.'"

On the hillside above the boulevard can be seen the low line of earthworks. These become more plainly visible as the boulevard approaches their western limits. At this point, where a guardhouse has been erected, the boulevard makes a sharp turn, and passes above the earthworks. Three-eighths of a mile from the end of the earthworks the boulevard is crossed by the path to the observatory and just beyond this is the observatory road to the left.

The Observatory.—The Park Commission has won the gratitude of visitors to Valley Forge by the erection of the Mount Joy Observatory, whose platform is 500 feet above the sea-level. From this vantage point there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country. To aid visitors to the appreciation of the strategic value of the site selected by Washington and his generals, a cast-iron plate has been placed on the platform, giving the direction and distance of each important place in the vicinity of Valley Forge.

The boulevard from its junction with the observatory road makes a sharp descent toward Valley Creek, whose waters gleam in the sunlight far below, while the Valley Creek Road, like a narrow pathway, follows its meanderings toward the Schuylkill. Beyond the woodland are the houses of Valley Forge village, standing on the outskirts of the rich farmland which stretches away until lost in the blue of the distant hills. Within a short distance the earthworks are again approached, and through the

opening on the right are seen the Washington Memorial Chapel, the Waterman Monument and the Soldiers' Hut. The path to the left leads down to Washington Spring on the Valley Road, making a shorter route to Washington's Headquarters. A short distance beyond there is a road to the right by which one can reach the Camp Road near the site of Maxwell's Brigade, or at



LINE OF INTRENCHMENTS.

the site of Washington's Marquee. Most persons will prefer to follow the main line of the boulevard to Huntington Redoubt. The line of intrenchments on the right is a reconstruction. Fortunately, the Commission will not permit any more work of this kind, being determined to preserve the earthworks unaltered save by the elements.

The Earthworks.—As one traces the line of earthworks as they appear to-day the question naturally arises, "What has

been the effect of the elements upon the original work?" Fortunately we can answer that question satisfactorily, for in December of 1778, only a few months after the army left here, Capt. Thomas Anbury, formerly of Burgoyne's army, passed through here as a prisoner of war on his way to Virginia. He says: "Our troops slept in the huts at Valley Forge, which had been constructed by the Americans, and we remained till late next day for the delivery of provisions before we marched. I had a full opportunity to reconnoiter the whole camp. On the east and south sides were intrenchments, with a ditch six feet wide and three deep, the mound not four feet high, very narrow and easily to have been beat down with a cannon; two redoubts were also begun, but not completed. The Schuylkill was on the left, and, as I before observed, hath a bridge across it; the rear was mostly covered by an impassable precipice formed by Valley Creek, having only a narrow passage near the river. This camp was by no means difficult of access, for the right was attainable, and in one part of the front the ascent was scarcely to be perceived. The defenses were exceedingly weak, and this is the only instance I ever saw of the Americans having such slight works, these being such that a six-pounder could easily have battered down. The ditches were not more than three feet deep, and so narrow that a drummer-boy might with ease leap over."

One much higher in authority had a different idea of these works. In response to the demand of the British Government for the reasons for the inactivity of the army, General Howe replied that he "did not attack the intrenched position at Valley Forge, a strong point, during the severe season, although everything was prepared with that intention, judging it imprudent until the season should afford a prospect of reaping the advantages that ought to have resulted from success in that measure; but having good information in the spring that the enemy had strengthened the camp by additional works, and being certain of moving him from thence when the campaigns should open, he dropped thought of attack."

The plan for the fortifications at Valley Forge was made by General Louis Lebeque Duportail, a graduate of the military

school of Mezieres. He was an able engineer and one who is remembered for the valuable services which he rendered the American people throughout the war, and especially at Yorktown.

The path on the left beyond the line of intrenchments leads to the lonely grave of an unknown soldier of the Revolution. It was this grave that suggested to Vice-President Fairbanks those thoughts which he so beautifully expressed in his



INTRENCHMENTS.

address in the Washington Memorial Chapel. The grave is only a short distance from the boulevard.

Beyond this the Gulph Road is seen. Between it and the boulevard and the Camp Road were the huts of the New Jersey troops.

Valley Forge is so inseparably connected with Washington that everything which is commemorative of his personality has the greatest interest here. We associate these hills with

his heroic endurance and patient suffering. It is good to have them reminiscent of his joy.

The French Alliance.—At 6 o'clock on May 5, 1778, the following order was issued: "It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United States of America, and finally, by raising us up a powerful friend, among the Princes of the Earth, to Establish our Liberty and Independence upon lasting foundations; It becomes us to Set apart a day, for gratefully acknowledging the Divine Goodness, and celebrating the Important event, which we owe to his Benign interposition—The Several Brigades are to be assembled for this purpose, at 9 o'clock To-morrow morning, when their Chaplains will communicate the intelligence contain'd in the Postscript from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the 2d instant; & offer up a thanks giving, and deliver a discourse Suitable to the Occasion—"

At 9 o'clock on the happiest day at Valley Forge Washington came here to worship, and the private prayer beneath the leafless trees had its antiphon in the public thanksgiving on this green clad hill. The Rev. Andrew Hunter, a Presbyterian minister, the brigade chaplain, preached the sermon, but of it we have no record.

From the point where the boulevard crosses the Gulph Road there is a fine view of the Schuylkill Valley with Phoenixville in the distance. The staff at the foot of the hill marks the site of Washington's headquarters, whose red tin roof can be seen to the left of it. Those whose time is limited should take this road, turning to the right at the Washington Inn. To the right one can trace the Gulph Road as far as the Right Line Boulevard. In the open space on the other side of the Gulph Road from Maxwell's Brigade were the huts of Conway's. A better view of the site can be had farther along the boulevard, opposite the Camp Road, which can be traced almost its whole length as it skirts Mount Joy. The best point from which to see the sites of Conway's and Huntington's Brigades is the Washington Lane.

By the Gulph Road the Commission has placed a battery. Beyond this, on the left, is the grave of an unknown soldier of the Revolution.

Huntington Redoubt.—For some distance there have been no intrenchments, but the line is soon reached again, and just beyond the point where they first appear is the path to Huntington Redoubt. The traverse is 100 feet long, and the top of the earthwork is in some places 20 feet from the bottom of the fosse.



HUNTINGTON REDOUBT.

In front of it there has been buried a soldier whose body was discovered while making some improvements on one of the farms in the neighborhood. From the location of the body and the buttons found with it, it is presumed that he is the soldier who suffered in consequence of Wayne's advice to a farmer. This man complained to Wayne that the soldiers were robbing him. Wayne told him to shoot the next man he caught at it, which he did, killing a soldier who was milking

one of his cows without the formality of a permission. The headstone bears the following inscription:

HERE LIE THE REMAINS
OF A
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
SHOT ON A NEIGHBORING
FARM DURING THE WINTER
OF 1777 AND 1778

To the right the Commission has placed a pump for the use of visitors to the Park. The hillside on which it is placed was the site of Huntington's Brigade.

Picnic Grounds.—The Park Commission has placed tables and benches under the trees near the boulevard for the use of picnic parties. Tables will be reserved by the guard if application be made to Mr. Samuel S. Hartranft, superintendent of the Park, or to Mr. Albert Guillerma, Valley Forge, Pa.

A large pavilion, for which the State of Pennsylvania made a special appropriation in 1909, stands near the boulevard. Its shelter is greatly appreciated by those who are caught in a shower while visiting the Park.

The other picnic grounds at Valley Forge are those adjoining the Valley Forge Inn and the Washington Memorial Chapel. The former are close to the millpond, on which there is boating, and within a short distance of Washington's headquarters. The Washington Chapel Grove is back of the Washington Memorial Chapel, and is provided with conveniences for picnic parties.

At the end of the earthworks the Commission has built a guardhouse overlooking the River Road. To this the boulevard makes a steep descent. Valley Forge Station, on the Reading Railway, can be reached more quickly by following the boulevard on the other side of the road, but most persons will prefer to turn to the left and follow the River Road to Valley Forge. To reach the Washington Memorial Chapel, Port Kennedy Station, on the Reading Railway, and Betzwood, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, turn to the right.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON'S headquarters are the chief object of interest beyond the line of fortifications. Following the River Road to the left in its descent to Valley Creek, one has a view on the right of the boulevard along the river and of the site of the huts of McIntosh's Brigade and the Life Guards.

McIntosh's Brigade.—To mark the former the Commission has placed a marker among the trees on the right. It bears the following inscription:

CONTINENTAL ARMY

VALLEY FORGE, DECEMBER 19, 1777—JUNE 18, 1778

SULLIVAN'S DIVISION

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN

MCINTOSH'S BRIGADE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LACHLAN MCINTOSH

COMMANDING

1ST NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL THOMAS CLARK

2D NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL JOHN PATTON

3D NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL JETHRO SUMNER

4TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL THOMAS POLK

5TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM L.
DAVIDSON

6TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL GIDEON LAMB

7TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL JAMES HOGUN

8TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL JAMES ARMSTRONG

9TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, COLONEL JOHN WILLIAMS

The commander of this brigade, Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, was a man of striking personality. His father had gone from



THE RECEPTION ROOM, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Scotland to settle in Georgia under Gen. E. Oglethorpe, and was the originator of the protest of the colonists against the introduction of African slaves into the colony. While acting as a clerk in Charleston, S. C., Lachlan lived in the family of the patriotic Henry Laurens. Later he studied mathematics and civil engineering, being also greatly interested in military tactics. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1776.

Before the evacuation General McIntosh was sent to the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia to quell an insurrection of the Western Indians. Washington had a high opinion of him, and in a letter to the President of Congress, May 12, 1778, said: "I part with this gentleman with much reluctance, as I esteem him an officer of great merit and worth. His firm disposition and equal justice, his assiduity and good understanding, point him out as a proper person to go, but I know his services here are and will be materially wanted."

The Bakehouse.—The Washington Inn stands at the junction of the River Road and the Valley Creek Road. It includes the old "Mansion House" of the Potts estate, supposed to have been erected prior to 1768. When the house was enlarged the original building was not disturbed, but the newer portions were built around the old. This older portion is now used as a dining-room of the hotel. In 1773, Joseph Potts conveyed an undivided moiety of Mount Joy Forge to William Dewees, who seems to have occupied the house as early as 1771, and to have carried on the iron works in connection with David Potts.

On August 30, 1777, the Board of War sent the following letter to President Wharton: "Sir: There is a large quantity of flour spoiling for the Want of baking. It lies at Valley Forge; I am directed to request of you that you with the Council will be pleased to order Furloughs to be given to six Bakers out of the Militia for the purpose of baking the Flour into hard biscuit. Colonel Dewees will receive your order & endeavor to find out the Bakers.

"RICH. PETERS, *Sec.*"

To help carry out this order it would seem that Colonel Dewees built the large ovens in the cellar. Unfortunately these were removed a few years ago.

During the British occupation of Valley Forge the house was not destroyed, as it has been stated, but was ransacked and damaged. The story is told of how Mrs. Dewees gathered many of the valuables in one room and bravely told the soldiers that they should enter it only over her dead body. Such heroism was appreciated and her treasures were saved. However, her feather beds were ripped open and emptied, and one of her descendants has a bed made of these feathers. This apparently wanton act was prompted by the knowledge that a feather bed was most often the thrifty housewife's saving bank.

When the American camp was established the ovens built by Colonel Dewees were used to bake much of the bread used in the army, when flour could be had. For those who were located at some distance from these ovens others were established, and people in the neighborhood made a business of baking for the army, receiving a pound of flour in exchange for a pound of bread.

To the soldiers of the army, therefore, this was known as the "Bakehouse." It was not made the headquarters of any general, but within its walls some of the court's martial were held. For instance, on February 4, 1778, Philip Kirk was tried and found guilty of supplying the enemy with cattle, and was sentenced to be "Confin'd in some Goal in Pennsylvania during the Enemies Staying and both his real and personal Estate be-taken from him for the Use of the United States of America." Only the first part of this sentence was carried out, as Washington was of the "opinion that Confiscation of Property is a matter not cognizable by Martial Law." On the same day, and for the same crime, John Williamson and David Dunn were sentenced to receive 250 and 200 lashes, respectively, on the bare back. Daniel Williamson was also to receive 200 lashes for "attempting to take a number of Sheep into Philada." These sentences were executed the next morning on the Grand Parade, Washington making the humane provision that "a Surgeon from General Patterson's Brigade attend and see that

the Criminals do not receive more stripes than their strength will bear."

The Valley Forge Picnic Grounds.—Opposite the Washington Inn is the Valley Forge Inn. Connected with this are the Valley Forge Picnic Grounds. At one time these were a popular resort, but were supplanted by places more easy of access. The pavilions have been rebuilt recently and provision has been made for the usual features of such resorts. The dam across Valley Creek has been rebuilt in a most substantial manner, and a number of boats are kept for the use of visitors to Valley Forge. Those who can spare the time should row to the head of the pond, where Valley Creek is crossed by a covered bridge. Beyond it lies "Valley Forge Farm," the summer home of the Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State.

The mill is run by William Lund & Son, woolen spinners.

Most of the village of Valley Forge lies across the creek in Chester County. The road which passes through it is the most direct route to Phoenixville, four miles beyond. Near where it crosses Pickering Creek is Moore Hall, now the residence of Henry C. Pennypacker. This was the headquarters of the Committee which Congress sent to Valley Forge to confer with Washington on the needs of the army.

The "Mansion House" is just beyond the village, and, like the "Washington Inn," includes a building which was built before the Revolution. It was used by the army as a hospital. But the chief interest in this road lies where it crosses the creek and ascends the hill, for here it was that "Light-horse Harry," Capt. Henry Lee, made his thrilling escape from the British dragoons. He and Alexander Hamilton had been sent to superintend the removal of some stores from Valley Forge, and while engaged in their work a detachment of British dragoons appeared. Hamilton and some of the men hastily embarked in a small boat, but Lee, fearful of delaying it, leaped upon his horse and endeavored to reach the bridge before his pursuers. He and his men safely crossed, escaping the enemy's fire at a distance of ten or twelve paces, and galloped up the hill closely followed. The British soon gave up the chase and returned to

endeavor to prevent the escape of Hamilton, who, with his men, was struggling with the swollen stream. From the sound of the firing Lee feared that Hamilton and his party had failed to escape, and immediately sent a despatch to Washington, telling of his experience and fears. Washington had hardly finished reading Lee's message when Hamilton appeared unscathed, but fearful for Lee's safety.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

On the hill across the creek were the huts of the artificers. This regiment was authorized by Congress in 1777, and as formed consisted chiefly of men from Connecticut.

A contemporary map now owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania shows, what other maps do not, the location of a brigade at this point. This was the Carolinian Brigade, which belonged to Lord Stirling's Division, if the map be trustworthy.

To reach Washington's headquarters turn to the right at the Washington Inn. The State has acquired the land between the road and Valley Creek, and the ruins of the paper mill have been removed. The Commission will maintain the tract as a part of the Park.

The Office of the Valley Forge Park Commission.—

The second house from the Inn has been fitted up by the Valley Forge Park Commission as its office. Mr. Albert Guillerma is the resident, and will gladly give information about the Park.

A Camp Hospital.—The stone stable on the right is said to have been used as a hospital while the army was encamped here. On the strength of this tradition it was purchased by the Valley Forge Memorial Association, and is now owned by the State. The Custodian's Lodge, which stood for several years on the opposite corner, has been removed to a new site, to the east of the stone stable, thus giving an obstructed view of Washington's Headquarters.

Washington's Headquarters.—Washington's headquarters are a substantial stone house, two stories high, containing five rooms, and connected by a covered way with a stone kitchen. As far as we can learn it was built prior to 1768. The ground on which it stands is a portion of Mount Joy Manor, which William Penn granted to his daughter Letitia on October 27, 1701. Passing through the ownership of several persons it came into the possession of John Potts, and at the time of the Revolution the house and the Valley Mill were owned by his son Isaac.

The house is of small size, being only 21 feet 6 inches across the front and 30 feet 6 inches deep. It is in a most excellent state of preservation, and has to-day the same doors, windows, locks, etc., which were here when it was occupied by Washington.

In front of this door Washington himself mounted guard, as tradition has it, in order to allow the hungry sentinel to go inside to be cared for by Mrs. Washington.

The hallway passes through the building and at the farther end opens out into the grounds at the back of the house. The

doorway on the left leads to the kitchen, while the first on the right opens into the front room.

In the hall has been placed a bronze tablet to commemorate the work done by the Valley Forge Memorial Association in preserving Washington's headquarters. It bears the following inscription:

THIS TABLET COMMEMORATES
THE PATRIOTIC SERVICE RENDERED BY
THE CENTENNIAL AND MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
OF VALLEY FORGE
GENEROUSLY AIDED BY THE
PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA
IN ACQUIRING, RESTORING AND PRESERVING
THIS HEADQUARTERS
1878—1906

The front room has an ample fireplace and closet, and is connected with the adjoining room by what is popularly called "the secret passage," a small entry. It contains only a few objects of interest, including portraits of some of Washington's generals, and an oil painting of Dr. Bodo Otto, "hospital physician and surgeon" during the Revolution, a German reel and spinning wheel. In the closet are a bracelet containing a lock of Washington's hair and one of his book plates; a paper case and snuffbox, once owned by General Wayne; a glass pitcher which belonged to Colonel Pickering; battleaxes found at Fort Huntington; canister shot from Fort Washington; a hatchet head found beneath the east window; a pewter plate from the battlefield of Germantown; a forge tool, and other relics.

In this room one recalls the stately reception with which Mrs. Washington welcomed Gen. Charles Lee on the 20th of May, upon his return from captivity. He was shown the greatest honor. Washington and his officers rode four miles from camp to meet him, and they passed to this house through the lines of the army. Here he was received by Mrs. Washington and "was entertained with an elegant Dinner, and the music playing the whole Time."

Washington's Office.—The chief place of interest in the building is the next room. This was the office of Washington. Here during that trying winter he wrote his reports to Congress and his letters to the Governors, pleading for their help for his starving men. Here came his officers, the Committee from Congress and the countless ones who sought favors from the great commander. Here he learned of the Conway Cabal and of the alliance with France. Here he spent the darkest days of his life and here he saw the dawn of the brightest ones.

In this room should be read the following account which formed part of a letter of Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Lund Washington at Mount Vernon: "The general's headquarters have been made more tolerable by the addition of a log cabin to the house, built to dine in. The apartment for business is only about sixteen feet square, and has a large fireplace. The house is built of stone. The walls are very thick, and below a deep east window, out of which the general can look upon the encampment, he had a box made, which appears as a part of the casement, with a blind trap-door at top, in which he keeps his valuable papers."

The room is even smaller than she imagined, being only about thirteen feet square. Washington's box for private papers is 10½ inches deep. It is divided into two compartments 9½ inches wide, one 17 inches long and the other 16.

This gives one a very good idea of the preservation of this old house. There is the east window out of which you can look toward the encampment. Washington could see the quarters of the life guard, and beyond them the huts of the Southern troops. The trap-door does not fit as perfectly as it did in those days, for since then thousands have taken it off and put it back.

A very pretty story is told of how Mrs. Washington came here from Whitemarsh. "On that cold wintry journey to Valley Forge, Mrs. Washington rode behind her husband on a pillion. He was on his powerful bay charger and accompanied by a single aide-de-camp, followed the last remnant of the army that left the encampment at Whitemarsh." All of which is

pure fiction. On the 1st of February, Washington wrote the following to John Parke Custis, his stepson: "Your mamma is not yet arrived, but if she left Mount Vernon on the twenty-sixth ultimo, as intended, may, I think, be expected every hour. Meade (Richard K. Meade, aide-de-camp to Washington) set off yesterday (as soon as I got notice of her intention) to meet her. We are in a dreary kind of a place, and uncomfortably



WASHINGTON'S WINDOWS.*

provided; for other matters I shall refer you to the bearer, Colonel Fitzgerald (also an aide), who can give you the occurrences of the camp, &c., better than can be related in a letter." Mrs. Washington reached Valley Forge a day or two after this letter was written. In a letter to Mrs. Warren she said: "The general is in camp in what is called the great valley on the Banks of the Schuylkill. Officers and men are chiefly

* That next to the door is the one mentioned.

in Hutts, which they say is tolerable comfortable; the army are as healthy as can well be expected in general. The General's apartment is very small; he has had a log cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first."

The only relic of Washington here is a letter. On the walls are pictures of the Commander-in-Chief and his generals, a gun carried throughout the war by Isaac McGlathery, and a sword lost by the Hessians at Brandywine. The old settee was brought from England in 1620, and formerly belonged to Mrs. Ogden, who occupied the house at the time of its purchase by the Memorial Association. The anvil was found near Fort Huntington.

The cupboard contains a number of relics, but the most interesting, on account of its association with the soldiers who were encamped here, is the old powder horn. While the army was starving a few head of cattle were driven into camp, and many of the men wanted the horns for powder horns. Washington decided the matter by selecting a number between 1500 and 2000, and allowing the men to guess it. One guessed correctly, 1776. He and the nine who guessed numbers nearest to this were awarded the horns. Jabez Rockwell was one of these. He made sure of his prize by cutting his name on it, and later added the record of its use. The inscription is as follows:

JABEZ ROCKWELL OF RIDGEBURY
CONN. HIS HORN, MADE IN
CAMP AT VALLEY FORGE
FIRST USED AT MONMOUTH, JUNE 28, 1778
LAST AT YORK TOWN, 1781

The flintlock belongs to the large King George cannon in the grounds of the headquarters.

The Second Floor.—In the hallway on the second floor is "The Chronological Portraiture of Washington, 1772-1778," prepared by Dr. Julius F. Sachse, and presented by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The first room has been furnished by Valley Forge Chapter, D. A. R., with an interesting collection of antique furniture. The front room has been furnished in the same manner by Chester County Chapter.

There is no doubt in my mind that this was Mrs. Washington's room, and that General Lee's baggage was deposited in the little room at the end of the hall.



THE BACK BEDROOM.

Mrs. Henry Drinker, one of a committee of Friends which sought the release of those confined at Winchester, has left this record of her visit under the date of April 7th: "Arrived at HdQuarters, at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past one. We requested an audience with the General, and sat with his wife (a sociable, pretty kind of woman), until he came in. A number of officers were there who were very complaisant, Tench Tilghman among ye rest.

It was not long before G. Washington came, and discoursed with us freely, but not so long as we could have wished, as dinner was served, to which he invited us. There were 15 Officers, besides ye G. and his wife, Gen. Greene, and Gen. Lee. We had an elegant dinner, which was soon over, when we went out with ye Genls wife, up to her Chamber—and saw no more of him.”

This “sociable, pretty kind of woman” shared the burdens of her husband and most nobly seconded his efforts in behalf of the suffering soldiers. Mrs. Westlake, who lived near the headquarters, has left us a graphic picture of her laborious life at Valley Forge. She told Mr. Lossing, “I never in my life knew a woman so busy from early morning until late at night as was Lady Washington, providing comforts for the sick soldiers. Every day, excepting Sunday, the wives of the officers in camp, and sometimes other women, were invited to Mr. Potts’ to assist her in knitting socks, patching garments, and making shirts for the poor soldiers, when materials could be procured. Every fair day she might be seen, with basket in hand, and with a single attendant, going among the huts seeking the keenest and most needy sufferer, and giving all the comforts to them in her power. I sometimes went with her, for I was a stout girl, sixteen years old. On one occasion she went to the hut of a dying sergeant, whose young wife was with him. His case seemed to particularly touch the heart of the good lady, and after she had given him some wholesome food she had prepared with her own hands, she knelt down by his straw pallet and prayed earnestly for him and his wife with her sweet and solemn voice. I shall never forget the scene.”

The Garret.—The garret, once so uninteresting, has been completely furnished by Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which has named the apartment the “Round Window Room.” The chapter has published a carefully prepared catalogue of the furnishings, with an account of the owners. The bedstead, once the property of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, is the property of the

Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association. The arm-chair was brought from Wales by Dr. Thomas Wynne, Penn's physician, in 1682. The rocking-chair was owned by Col. Edward Heston, and the portraits were painted by Isaac Heston, a "Revolutionary artificer," of himself and wife. The mahogany washstand, 150 years old, belonged to the mother of Capt. Andrew Geyer, and all the articles are of historic interest.

Descending to the first floor one should pass through the doorway which at the foot of the stairs opens into the passage



THE KITCHEN.

to the kitchen. At one time this was supposed to be a much later addition, but examination showed that it was a part of the original structure.

The Kitchen.—The kitchen is just what one would imagine should be a part of such a venerable building. In the great fireplace are the cranes, roasters, pots and skillets, and above it on the mantel shelf are candle molds, etc. Adjoining the kitchen is the log pump house, a modern addition. It is

built over the entrance to what has been romantically called the "Passage to the River," and supposed to have formed a secret way by which Washington was to escape the British in case of an attack. A narrow passage leads down by thirteen steps to a vaulted cellar 14 feet 7 inches long, 10 feet 2 inches wide and 7 feet 10 inches high. It seems to have been the kitchen cellar.

The Grounds.—The grounds about the headquarters are kept in excellent order and add greatly to the attractiveness of the spot.

The Commission has removed the fence and built a low stone wall in front of the headquarters. The large cannon to the south of the house was presented by the Navy Department of the United States. It bears the arms of Great Britain and the initials G. R., showing that it was once the property of King George III.



THE VALLEY CREEK.

THE Mill.—Opposite the house stood the grist mill of Isaac Potts.

The old mill was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1843, the fire being started by a spark from a locomotive. Mrs. Ogden, who owned the headquarters in 1874, said: "It stood near the railroad, and was much larger than the mill my father built higher up the race the next year, and which is now used as a paper mill. The old mill had very heavy massive timbers used in its building, which were unimpaired by time, and I heard say the burrs were the best in the country; they were all destroyed by the fire."

Chevalier de Pontgibaud says that Washington used the mill as his headquarters, but I have not found anything to sustain this statement, although it may have been used as an office, being so close to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief.

A piece of the old water wheel is preserved in the headquarters. It is suspended over the doorway leading from the hall to the kitchen, and is of the greatest interest.

It will well repay those who can afford the time to go up the road along Valley Creek. Not only is it a picturesque drive, but it affords such points of interest as the site of the old forge, the Valley Forge Farm and Lafayette's headquarters.

Crossing the Gulph Road at the Washington Inn, and passing the woolen mill, the road follows all the windings of the creek, the hillsides becoming more steep, until the narrowest point of the valley is reached, where the creek has cut its way between Mount Misery and Mount Joy. Less than a mile from the headquarters is the Washington Spring, of which Washington probably knew nothing. From this there is a path up to the boulevard on the heights. Beyond is the supposed site of the old forge.

The Valley Forge.—Wherever the forge stood, it gave the name to the famous camp. It was built some time between December, 1742, and April, 1752, by Stephen Evans, Daniel Walker and Joseph Williams. Some time after 1751 a sawmill

was built, and later the grist mill. The property came into the possession of John Potts, of Pottsgrove, the great ironmaster, in 1757. Up to this time the forge had been called Mount Joy Forge, as it was located on Mount Joy Manor. For a while the old name was retained, but was gradually superseded by the more familiar one of Valley Forge, derived naturally from the Valley Creek, whose waters were used by the old iron workers.



SUGGESTED SITE OF THE VALLEY FORGE.

The property passed from John Potts to his son John, and from him to his brother Joseph, who, with his brother David and their cousin, Thomas Hockley, formed the firm of Potts, Hockley & Potts. The iron was brought from Warwick furnace in large quantities. At the time of the Revolution the property was owned by William Dewees, Jr., who seems to have carried on the works in connection with David Potts, who for nearly fifty years had sold in Philadelphia the bar iron made here.

When the British were at Valley Forge, September 18-21, 1777, the forge was destroyed. Hidden in the thick woods on Mount Joy, Alexander Hamilton watched the destruction which he was powerless to prevent. This gave the American soldiers an excuse to make inroads upon the buildings until they were checked by Washington. After the war the works were rebuilt farther down the stream, and were maintained until 1824, when they were allowed to fall into ruin.

Perhaps one reason for the destruction of the forge, by the British is to be found in an old musket in the Valley Forge Museum. It was made at Valley Forge in 1777 for the American army.

Valley Forge Farm.—Less than a half-mile beyond the forge is Valley Forge Farm, the residence of the Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General under President McKinley and President Roosevelt. A quaint covered bridge spans the creek where it leaves the Senator's grounds, and crossing it one passes at once from the wild woodland scenery to a landscape whose natural beauties have been enhanced by the hand of man. The house occupied by the Secretary and his family is set amid well-kept lawns and is shaded by fine old trees. The best view of it is from the road just beyond the gateway. Of course visitors will not intrude upon the grounds. To the left, on the other side of the creek, is the old farmhouse which was the headquarters of General Knox.

Lafayette's Headquarters.—To reach Lafayette's headquarters turn to the left at the corner of the Secretary's grounds, and follow the road which skirts the lawns. This will soon descend to another bridge over Valley Creek. Just beyond this on the right stands the residence of Henry Wilson, which at the time of the encampment was owned by John Havard and occupied by Lafayette. The old house is in a splendid state of preservation. Visitors are not admitted.

Marquis Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier Lafayette was only twenty years old when he came to Valley Forge, having recently been appointed to succeed Gen. Adam Stephen. Inspired by a romantic interest in the struggle



THE RESIDENCE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

for liberty he had eluded French vigilance, fitted out a ship at his own expense and had come with Baron de Kalb and eleven other officers to offer his services to Congress. At first he served as a voluntary aide to Washington, and between them was formed that noble friendship which was an honor to them and their nations.

Lafayette was a victim of the Conway Cabal at first, but as soon as he saw what it meant he withdrew in disgust from those whom he counted the enemies of their country. Here he wrote a letter whose truth, loyalty and open-heartedness must have been a boon to Washington in that dark hour. In it he thus pledges himself to Washington: "My desire of deserving your satisfaction is stronger than ever, and everywhere you will employ me you can be certain of my trying every exertion in my power to succeed. I am now fixed to your fate, and I shall follow it and sustain it as well by my sword as by all means in my power."

One of the most interesting relics of Lafayette is the check for \$120,000, paid to him by the United States as part of the \$200,000 which he received for his services in the Revolution. This is preserved in the Valley Forge Museum of American History, together with letters and other relics of this devoted friend of America.

The road just traversed is the shortest route to Valley Forge Station. Those who have more time and desire a different route should turn to the right after passing through the covered bridge over Valley Creek, pass General Knox's headquarters, and turn to the left at the Centreville Road. At Fort Washington one can take the road on the left, the Camp Road, or follow the Centreville Road, here called Washington Lane, to the River Road. The first is shorter, as it soon strikes the Gulph Road, near the Front Line Boulevard. Turn to the left and follow the Gulph Road to the Washington Inn, and there turn to the right and pass the headquarters. By the second route, cross the Gulph Road and continue to the River Road. Turn to the left, and at the boulevard turn to the right.

To reach either the Port Kennedy Station or the Betzwood Station, turn to the right at the River Road, pass the Waterman Monument and Washington Memorial Chapel.

THE CENTENNIAL AND MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF VALLEY FORGE.

THE most important result of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge was the determination to secure the headquarters as a memorial of that event. To accomplish this there was formed "The Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge," of which Mrs. Anna M. Holstein was elected regent. This association really carried forward the work of "The Valley Forge Centennial Association," which had so successfully arranged for the celebration of the anniversary. The new association appealed to patriotic citizens for contributions, and for every dollar contributed a certificate was issued giving the holder a share of stock in the association. The house and one and a half acres of land were purchased for \$6000, one-half of which was secured by a mortgage. Despite the efforts of the members of the association it was unable to pay the interest, and an appeal was made to the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America at its convention in Norristown in 1885. In a little more than six months the order paid off the mortgage and canceled all the indebtedness of the association, receiving in return 3600 shares of stock, and a voice in the management. Col. Theodore W. Bean, of Camp 114, did much toward the success of this movement by the publication of his "Footprints of the Revolution," first published in the "Camp News." The State of Pennsylvania appropriated \$5000 to further the work of the association, and in 1887 the building was restored to its original condition, as far as possible, a warden's lodge was built, and the grounds improved. Additional ground was purchased in 1889 and in 1904. The association maintained the headquarters in an excellent manner, and was aided in this by a small admission fee. In the report of the Valley Forge Park Commission, in 1904, attention was called to this fee and the recommendation was made that the State acquire the property. This received favorable action and on August 15, 1905, the

Commission took possession of the headquarters under the new powers given to it by the Legislature, paying the Association \$18,000 for its property. Later the Commission made the claim that the money could not be distributed among the members of the Association, because the shares of stock were only receipts for money contributed for a charitable purpose. The courts sustained the claim of the Commission, which received the money as trustee.



“VALLEY FORGE.”

THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION.

THE Valley Forge Park is the creation of the Valley Forge Park Commission which was appointed by the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania June 8, 1893, under the Act of May 30th, of that year, which provided "for the acquisition by the State of certain ground at Valley Forge for a park." This bill was the result of an effort begun many years before by Mrs. Mary E. Thropp Cone, to whose schoolgirl verses America owes the preservation of the old Trappe Church. Born at Valley Forge, she loved its historic hills and plead for years for some monument to properly mark the neglected spot. She and her sister Amelia originated the Valley Forge Monument Association, which began work in 1882. Of this association Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., was the treasurer and George W. Childs, a charter member. Mrs. Cone and her friends appealed to Congress for aid, but in vain. Thereupon an effort was made to obtain a State appropriation, and this effort resulted in the Act of 1893. The idea of the monument was abandoned for that of a reservation by which the intrenchments would be preserved to the Nation.

We do not know who first suggested the preservation of Valley Forge, but the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker has published an interesting broadside in which he sets forth the work done by Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, who, as early as 1842 wrote in behalf of the preservation of the encampment, and in 1845 suggested the erection of a monument on Mount Joy. To this end he brought Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, Neal Dow and others to Valley Forge. In the effort to arouse public interest in Valley Forge no one has been more zealous than the author of the broadside, for as Commissioner and Governor, through writings and through speeches, he has striven to direct the attention of the American people to the place and its history.

The first act passed by the Assembly provided \$25,000 for the purpose of the Commission, and in 1895, \$10,000 were appropriated. Including the 1909 appropriation, the State has

appropriated \$365,445 for Valley Forge. The park includes about 500 acres.

The Commission has done a noble work for the American people, and the Valley Forge Park is destined to become one of the greatest pleasure grounds in the country. The determination to preserve the wooded heights in their rugged beauty, to leave the earthworks untouched, to make every part of the encampment accessible by well-kept walks and roads, and to guard every part of the reservation, are resolutions which must meet with the hearty approval of all visitors to Valley Forge. The Commission as now constituted is as follows: W. H. Sayen, President; John P. Nicholson, Vice-President; John W. Jordan, Secretary and Treasurer; J. P. Hale Jenkins, M. G. Brumbaugh, William A. Patton, Richmond L. Jones, John W. Jordan and John T. Windrim, Col. John A. Wiedersheim, the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. Mr. Samuel S. Hartranft is the Superintendent. The Office of the Commission is located in the house to the south of the Headquarters. The Philadelphia Office is at 1414 South Penn Square.



WASHINGTON AND VALLEY FORGE.

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England, is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."—*Cyrus Townsend Brady.*

HAVING 'made a tour of the encampment, it may well be asked, What impression is left on the minds of the visitor? All who think seem to feel the spell of the place. These hills make a subtle appeal to the best in man, and many go away pledged to a nobler effort in life. Valley Forge affects one as does no other place in the land.

No better analysis of this characteristic power of Valley Forge has been made than that by Bishop Gibson, of Virginia, who, in the course of his sermon at the opening of the Washington Memorial Chapel, said:

"The chief distinction of Valley Forge is human, personal, individual, practical. In one word, it is spiritual. It grows out of the unintentional and unconscious display of a character. Need I say the character of Washington? Valley Forge was Washington's place of martyrdom. Never again in the course of a life filled with extraordinary experiences did this 'greatest of good men and best of great men,' who had accepted the office of commander-in-chief with unfeigned reluctance, and, because of his feeling that he was always liable to make mistakes, was ready at any time to have his actions freely criticised by those from whom he had received his commission, never again, I say, did Washington pass through an ordeal so fiery as that which made Valley Forge for him and for many others the Valley of Decision. 'He that findeth his life shall lose it,' said the Master of Wisdom and of wise men—'He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it.' On this spot Washington fought out the spiritual battle of his career, endured and triumphed in the majestic nam-

of Duty; which is also the name of Him to whom all is due. When he turned his back on these scenes there was no longer any question as to who should command the armies of America, nor was his heart again torn, as here, by the sight of troops under his own eye, starving and naked from neglect. And what is the result? He has become the genius of the place; investing all we read with his own aura, supplying the clear atmosphere through which each incident of the time is seen, clothing with the colors of actual vision every account of hospitals and huts, of wounds and bruises, of chilly, comfortless nights, and days of weakness from hunger. We see what he saw, we feel his emotions. Into our faces failure stares and treachery kisses us on the cheek. As the story moves on, gathering force in its progress, we are drawn more closely to the hero. As troubles thicken about him, apparently unconscious of their presence, our anxiety deepens, the tension of our hearts grows rigid. He saved others, we say, but to save himself is beyond his power. And so it was. He was not tried to the limit of death or disgrace, but he was tried so sorely as to make him one of the exemplars of mankind. To secure independence for his country he suffered that which made him a great moral luminary for the world. The exhibition of the character of Washington is the crowning glory of Valley Forge."



TABLET ON PENNSYLVANIA
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